



Francois Mitterrand leaving the French Embassy in Brussels Tuesday for the EC summit.

## Mitterrand Renames Mauroy After Resignation of Cabinet

### French Prepare Austerity Moves

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy of France submitted the resignation of his government Tuesday to President Francois Mitterrand, who immediately renounced him and asked him to form a new cabinet, the presidential spokesman, Michel Vauzelle, announced.

Late Tuesday night, the government announced that Jacques Delors was named minister of the economy, finance and the budget, replacing his previous cabinet member, Claude Cheysson, who was named minister of the economy, finance and the budget.

Michel Rocard, head of the French planning agency, was named minister of agriculture, replacing Edouard Cresson. She was named minister of urbanism and housing.

Charles Fiterman, a Communist, was named transportation minister, replacing the previous government's Jean-Pierre Chevènement.

The announcement about Mr. Mauroy, 54, ended intense speculation about his future. The seasoned politician is generally popular within the Socialist Party and trade unions. He has headed the government since Mr. Mitterrand was elected president in May 1981.

The resignation of Mr. Mauroy will be followed by — and is directly related to — a nationwide television address that Mr. Mitterrand will make Wednesday evening. The



Pierre Mauroy

speech is expected to contain new austerity measures for the French economy and consumers.

According to authoritative French government sources, the tone and content of the address, while reflecting new measures — possibly tax and utility-price increases — will not be spectacular. French political observers predicted that it would reflect a moderate approach, continuing present austerity measures introduced by Mr. Mauroy, and that it probably would avoid new price-wage freezes.

One of the government sources said Tuesday evening that the final version of the address was still being drafted. It was expected that its contents would be discussed at the regular cabinet meeting Wednesday morning. The speculation over Mr. Mauroy's future began when his re-election as mayor of the industrial city of Lille was

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

### EC Chiefs Voice Mideast Dismay

By William Drozdzak

Washington Post Service

BRUSSELS — European leaders said Tuesday that they were "deeply disturbed by the continued lack of progress" toward peace in the Middle East and called for the urgent withdrawal of all foreign forces as a prelude to resuming negotiations for a comprehensive peace accord.

The European Community's 10 heads of government concluded a two-day summit here by endorsing the Palestine Liberation Organization to "seize the present opportunity" and endorse the idea of peace negotiations. At the same time, they denounced Israeli settlements on the West Bank as "a major and growing obstacle" to peace efforts and insisted that Israel refrain "from enlarging existing settlements or creating new ones."

The leaders also warned that risks of a trade war with the United States must be averted to allow the seven-nation economic summit in Williamsburg, Virginia, in May to concentrate on bolstering a sustained recovery of the international economy.

Earlier, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany and President Francois Mitterrand of France held a breakfast meeting to heal the wounds of a bitter quarrel between their countries over currency values that threatened to disrupt the summit talks and throw foreign-exchange markets in turmoil.

Upon leaving the morning session with Mr. Mitterrand, Mr. Kohl acknowledged that "there were tensions between France and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Herzog Is Elected Israel's President In Defeat for Begin

By Edward Walsh

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Chaim Herzog, the Labor Party candidate, was elected president of Israel on Tuesday in a personal setback for Prime Minister Menachem Begin, whose nominee for the largely ceremonial post was spurned in the Knesset for the second time in five years.

Mr. Herzog's surprise victory, by a secret vote of 61-37, came after Mr. Begin had worked strenuously to wrest the presidency from the Labor Party. Because Mr. Begin's Likud grouping has a majority in the Knesset, the vote meant that some coalition members in the parliament had defected.

The vote will undoubtedly boost the opposition's morale, but it remained unclear whether it will have any lasting political consequences for Mr. Begin's government.

At a news conference after his election, Mr. Herzog said he did not believe his victory represented a threat to the Begin government. He also pledged to work for unity within the country and to raise Israel's standing abroad.

Mr. Herzog, 64, a Labor member of the Knesset, is a former chief of military intelligence and was Israel's ambassador to the United Nations in the mid-1970s.

Menachem Elon, his opponent, is a respected but not widely known justice in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Herzog will begin his five-year term in May, succeeding President Yitzhak Navon, who announced in February that he was leaving the presidency. There has been speculation that Mr. Navon, a popular figure in Israel, will eventually return to politics and seek the leadership of the Labor Party.

The president of Israel has no governmental authority and serves largely a symbolic role. By tradition, he is expected to detach himself from politics. This factor has led some to express doubt that Mr.

Navon could unite the Labor Party behind him.

Mr. Herzog's election was all the more embarrassing for Mr. Begin because he openly sought to avoid a repetition of the 1978 election for president. In that contest, Yitzhak Chavet, the government-sponsored candidate and an obscure professor of nuclear physics, withdrew shortly before the election after a majority in the Knesset indicated that it preferred Mr. Navon.

As a result, Mr. Navon, the Labor Party candidate, was elected with support from both Labor and Mr. Begin's Likud coalition.

Mr. Begin left the Knesset on Tuesday without making a statement, but he later telephoned Mr. Herzog to offer his congratulations.

The Begin coalition holds 64 seats in the 120-member Knesset, meaning that seven members apparently defected. There was much speculation on who they were and what had motivated them.

Some analysts guessed that former Defense Minister Ariel Sharon and some of his allies sought revenge against Mr. Begin. Mr. Sharon was forced to resign in February after a government commission found him negligent in not preventing the massacre in September of hundreds of Palestinians in two Beirut camps.

Others pointed to the National Religious Party, which has shown gratitude for the Labor Party's support for their candidates in last week's election of two chief rabbis.

It appeared that such exercises in finger-pointing among the six parties that form the Likud coalition might continue for a time following Tuesday's defeat. But it remained unclear whether the coalition's ability to govern would be shaken.

According to some analysts, the defeat on a visible but noncritical issue could move the coalition to close ranks so as to avoid defections on issues that could threaten the government.



Chaim Herzog

## Lebanese Say Israel Has Not Budged in Talks

United Press International

BEIRUT — Lebanon's official news agency and state radio said Tuesday that Israel had not accepted new U.S. compromise proposals on withdrawing 30,000 Israeli troops.

In the first official Lebanese comment since the U.S. special envoy, Philip C. Habib, arrived carrying the new proposals, the National News Agency said Israel had not budged from demands for an Israeli military presence in southern Lebanon.

"Israel hasn't given a decisive response to the American proposals, and this shows that Israel hasn't changed its previous convictions regarding conditions it had proposed to protect its borders," said government sources quoted by the news agency and the state-run Beirut radio.

Lebanon has rejected Israeli demands for a significant Israeli military presence in southern Lebanon to provide security for Israel's northern border from raids by Palestinian guerrillas. Israel has also demanded a security agreement between the two countries.

The U.S. proposals, which have not been made public, reportedly call for daytime Lebanese-Israeli patrols in southern Lebanon.

## Treason Charge Dismissed for 6 Nkomo Aides

By Jay Ross

Washington Post Service

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Zimbabwe's high court dismissed treason charges Tuesday against six of seven defendants, including the former deputy commander of the army, dealing a blow to the government's claims that followers of Joshua Nkomo, the opposition leader, had planned to overthrow the government and place him in power.

Judge Hilary Squires ruled after hearing the prosecution evidence that Dumiso Dabengwa, the former head of the intelligence for Mr. Nkomo's military forces during the country's independence war, still had treason charges to answer.

The key evidence separating Mr. Dabengwa from the six others on the treason charges is a letter Mr. Dabengwa wrote in 1980 to Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, who was then chief of the KGB, the Soviet security police.

In the letter, Mr. Dabengwa allegedly sought Soviet assistance against the new government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

All seven men still face charges of illegal possession of weapons, a lesser offense than treason. By dismissing the treason charges against General Lookout Masuku, former deputy commander of the army and former commander of Mr. Nkomo's military forces, and five other defendants, Judge Squires in effect ruled out government charges of a conspiracy to overthrow Mr. Mugabe, since only Mr. Dabengwa still faces that count.

Mr. Mugabe and several of his senior ministers have charged in the last few months that Mr. Nkomo and his Zimbabwe African People's Union have sought to overthrow the government using armed dissidents.

The national army carried out a

brutal offensive in January and February against the dissidents and their supporters in Matabeleland. Mr. Nkomo's tribal stronghold, reportedly killing more than 1,000 civilians.

Mr. Nkomo fled the country two weeks ago, charging that the army had been ordered to kill him. Despite government denials and guarantees of his safety he has remained in London.

The trial could have significant bearing on future relations between the parties of Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo. Since Mr. Mugabe returned 10 days ago from the conference of nonaligned nations in New Delhi, there has been a noticeable cooling in the rhetoric of government ministers.

In a speech Monday to 5th Brigade, which carried out most of the offensive against the dissidents, Mr. Mugabe called for stronger military discipline and added: "Any army that turns itself into a people's enemy no longer deserves the right to defend them."

Mr. Mugabe received another report from nongovernmental relief agencies Monday in which it is believed they cited a death toll of more than 1,000 civilians. Several earlier reports had been submitted, but the government had usually just said the allegations were foreign press "propaganda."

Much of the prosecution case in the country's first treason trial rested on claims that ZAPU's military wing had secretly brought in trainloads of arms and stashed the weapons on farms belonging to the party, where they were later discovered. Judge Squires said there was no evidence that the defendants had diverted the trains.

He said he believed ZAPU's military wing, which he noted had long feuded with Mr. Mugabe's military wing, had kept the weapons "for defense against possible future attack."

## Silence Greets the Return of Raphael's Well-Woven Tales

By Henry Kamm

New York Times Service

ROME — Raphael returned to the Sistine Chapel this week in a scantily publicized homecoming that is 456 years overdue and will last only a week.

Few among the steady flow of visitors knew that the eight great tapestries hung at eye level along the chapel's walls were the design of Raphael and had not hung there since 1527.

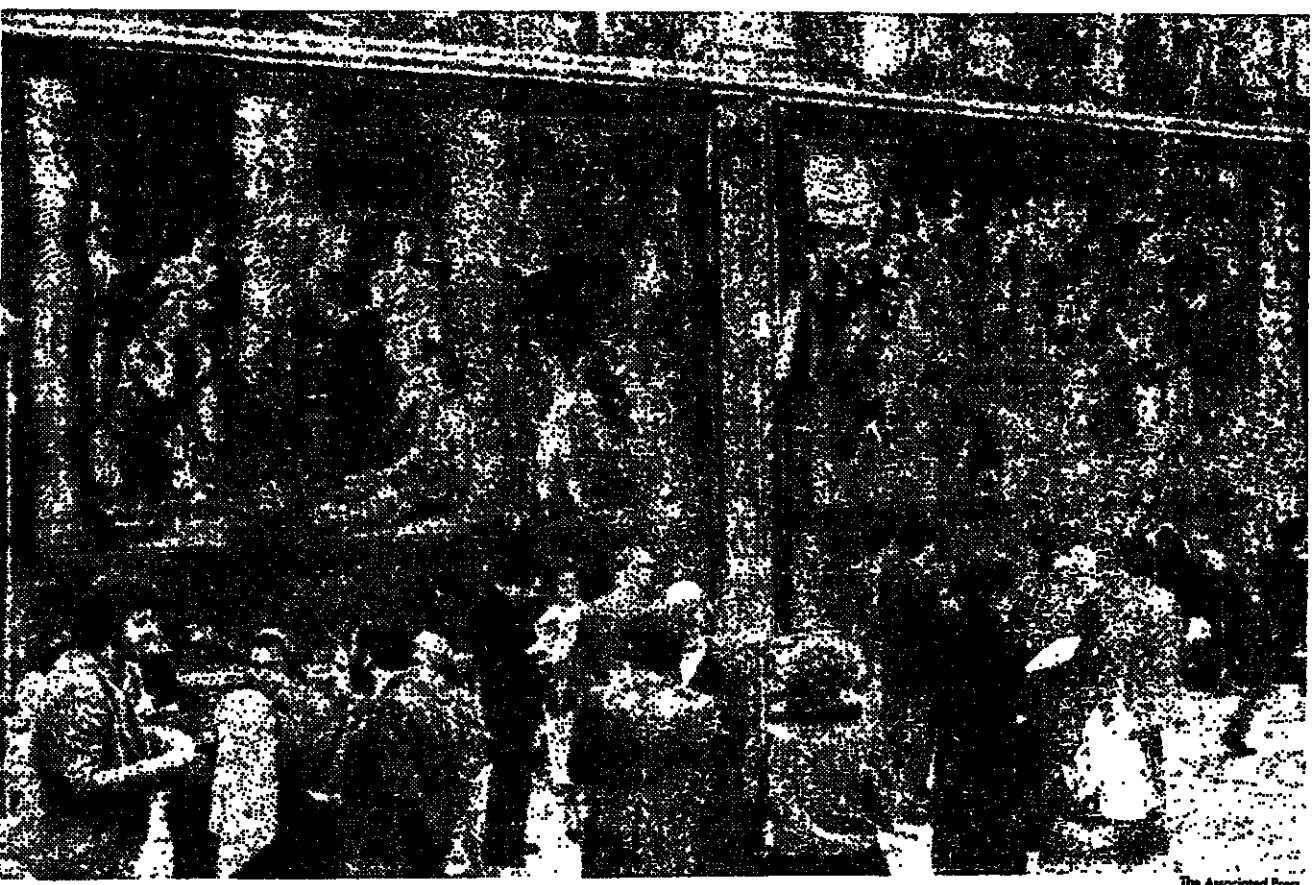
In that year, the mercenaries of the army of Charles V, the Holy Roman emperor and king of Spain as Charles I, captured Rome and put it to the sack. They took the tapestries and sold them separately to the highest bidders. Two of the total of 10, for instance, were bought by an Italian noblewoman.

Pirates boarded a ship transporting them in the Mediterranean, and they next appeared on a Tunisian market.

There the hangings were bought by a Venetian nobleman. How they got to Constantinople, their next station, is not recorded. But there they were acquired by the Constable of Montmorancy, who in 1554 returned them to Pope Julius III.

Others of the series depicting episodes from the lives of St. Peter and Paul had similar fates, but they were all reassembled in the Vatican before the 16th century was over. However, they were no longer displayed in the Sistine Chapel but in St. Peter's Basilica or in the Braccio di Constantino, the hall that leads from the colonnade of St. Peter's Square to the royal staircase of the Vatican Palace.

During Napoleon's Italian campaign, the tapestries were again carried away. They spent some time in Genoa and in Paris, before



Visitors to the Sistine Chapel stand before two of eight Raphael tapestries hung there for the first time since 1527.

being returned in 1808. Until 1928, they hung in the Vatican Museum's tapestry gallery.

This year, in which the 500th anniversary of Raphael's birth is being celebrated, Carlo Pietrangeli, director-general of the Pontifical Museums and Galleries, decided to return eight of the works to the places that had been reserved for them and to hang them on their original hooks, which remained.

The two that once hung on the wall that now bears Michelangelo's "Last Judgment" did not go on display. One is at the Metropolitan Museum in New York with the loan exhibition of Vatican treasures, and the other is undergoing restoration.

But those that are being shown sparkle in the warm greens and blues brought back to life by the Vatican's restorers. Together with

those of Michelangelo's frescoes that have recently been restored, they give to the Sistine Chapel a glow that makes even those familiar with its splendor blink.

For reasons that were not explained, however, the Vatican has chosen not to announce to visitors what it is they are seeing and how exceptional is the event. Guide books published after the 16th century do not mention the tapestries,

and no sign or announcement informs the tourists. The show was announced to the press but received scant notice here. On Saturday the tapestries will be returned to the museum.

Raphael and his students prepared the cartoons, as the drawings from which the tapestries were woven are called, in 1515-16, and the works were woven in Brussels in silk, wool and gilded silver thread.

## Kissinger, Citing Gains by Russia, Backs Major Shift in Arms Talks

By Henry Tanner

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Henry A. Kissinger, in a rare admission of mistaken judgment, said Tuesday that the Nixon administration in which he served as secretary of state had "underestimated the speed" with which the Soviet Union would be able to catch up with the United States in the development of multiple warheads for its intercontinental ballistic missiles.

"We thought we had 10 years," Mr. Kissinger said at a news conference, citing this as one of the main reasons why the United States, in the many years of negotiations for strategic arms limitation agreements, has been seeking a limitation on Soviet and U.S. launching vehicles but not on the number of warheads.

Mr. Kissinger now advocates a radical change in the U.S. approach to nuclear arms control. He says U.S. efforts should be directed at reducing the number of warheads and persuading the Soviet Union to join the United States in shifting to a force of single-warhead missiles.

He says the United States should make this shift unilaterally if the Soviet Union refuses to follow suit.

He first went public with his new proposal in an article in the latest issue of Time magazine. He elaborated on it in answer to questions at Tuesday's news conference, which was sponsored by the Executive Club of France. He addressed members of the club later in the day.

He also met privately with President Francois Mitterrand, Mr. Kissinger emphasized that

he was speaking as a private person and that his proposal did not have the blessing of the Reagan administration. But he also said that the administration did not seem to be "entranced" by the proposal and he added that he had talked it over with experts who found it sound.

There has been no reaction from the Soviet Union. "They may decide to ignore it, which would be depressing for me," he said.

In Time magazine and again at the news conference, the former secretary argued that the approach to nuclear arms control followed in the first treaty on U.S. and Soviet weapons — limiting the number of launching vehicles but permitting each launcher to carry an unlimited number of warheads — had not reduced but actually increased the first-strike capacity of the superpowers and thus sharpened the danger of automaticity that might include nuclear conflict.

The greater the number of warheads and the lower the number of launching vehicles that may serve as targets, the more certain the attacking side may feel that it would be able to destroy most of the enemy's launchers in a first strike and thus eliminate the possibility of retaliation.

The gist of Mr. Kissinger's proposal, according to his article in Time magazine, is this:

• The United States would make a fundamental decision to shift to single warheads, if possible under an agreement negotiated with the Soviet Union.

• If the Russians refuse such an agreement, the United States would make the shift unilaterally, making the size of its single-warhead force depend on the number of warheads in the Soviet force.

• The United States would begin deploying its MX missiles, a large missile with 10 warheads, in 1986 but would agree to postpone this if by 1986 the Russians agreed to destroy their SS-18s, which can carry up to 10 warheads, over a three-year period.

• Both sides would then begin to dismantle their multiple-warhead missile forces.

In answer to a question at the news conference, Mr. Kissinger said that nuclear arms control experts had agreed with him that verification of such an agreement was possible and that the proposal therefore was realistic.

"You cannot take a multiple-warhead weapon and declare it a single-warhead weapon," he said. "Both sides would have to build new single-warhead weapons."

He added that if one side wanted to put multiple warheads on these single-warhead weapons it would have to make a test that could be verified and would take several years.

Mr. Kissinger said in answer to another question that there was no connection between his proposal and the controversy over the planned deployment of new U.S. intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

With Chancellor Helmut Kohl committed to deploying U.S. Pershing-2 intermediate missiles if necessary by the end of this year, Mr. Kissinger predicted that the Geneva talks on this issue were likely to make progress.

"The Soviets will attempt to panic the Germans for a few more months," he said, but will change tactics if they do not succeed and then permit progress in the negotiations "this fall or even earlier."

### INSIDE

■ The U.S. military is ordered to integrate plans for using nuclear arms. Page 3.

■ John Lennon was followed by the FBI as a suspected Nixon activist in 1972. Files shown. Page 3.

■ The Tories trail in a forthcoming British by-election, according to polls. Page 6.

INSIGHTS  
■ Czechoslovakia, perhaps the most stagnant of the Soviet satellites, may be entering a period of cautious reform. Page 7.

### To Our Readers

■ Because of technical problems at The Associated Press in New York, closing prices on the New York and American stock exchanges are not available for this edition.

## NATO Session Reportedly Backs Zero Option

United Press International  
VILAMOURA, Portugal — NATO defense ministers have unanimously supported President Ronald Reagan's call for the elimination of all intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe, but some pressed for a compromise if that proves unattainable, a senior U.S. defense official said Tuesday.

At a two-day meeting of NATO's nuclear planning group, the ministers agreed "that the total elimination of an entire category of weapons is far and away the outcome desired," the official said.

The issue was, he added, how can we elicit a more forthcoming response from the Soviet Union? Moscow has rejected Mr. Reagan's so-called "zero option" proposal, which calls on the Soviet Union to destroy 600 intermediate-

range missiles targeted on Western Europe in exchange for a NATO agreement not to deploy 572 cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Europe starting in December.

"A number of countries believe an interim solution, with the zero option as the ultimate objective, would be useful in the near future," the official said.

Such a solution would allow the Soviet Union to keep some of its intermediate-range missiles in exchange for a reduced deployment of cruise and Pershing missiles.

The U.S. defense secretary, Caspar W. Weinberger, said that President Reagan is studying the possibility of an interim agreement, and he urged the five European nations that would base the missiles to continue plans to deploy them as scheduled, conference sources said. The countries are Britain, West Germany, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands.

The official said Mr. Andropov's proposal met none of the criteria for balanced and secure arms re-

ductions laid down by Mr. Reagan.

He said it would leave the Soviet Union with more SS-20 missiles than it had before the Geneva talks began in the fall of 1981. The SS-20 has a range of more than 3,000 miles (4,828 kilometers).

Mr. Weinberger told fellow ministers that the Soviet Union had several times in recent years claimed a military balance existed in Europe already. Since it had continued to deploy SS-20 missiles while NATO did nothing, it was clear a balance did not exist, Mr. Weinberger said.

Some European ministers argued that if Mr. Reagan put forward a compromise at Geneva "it would help dramatize the fact that the lack of movement has been caused by the Soviet failure to make a serious counterproposal to the zero option," the U.S. official said.

Several European countries are eager for the United States to put forward a compromise proposal before the Geneva talks on the limitation of intermediate-range nuclear forces adjourn at the end of this month.

The U.S. defense secretary, Caspar W. Weinberger, said that President Reagan is studying the possibility of an interim agreement, and he urged the five European nations that would base the missiles to continue plans to deploy them as scheduled, conference sources said. The countries are Britain, West Germany, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands.

The official said Mr. Andropov's proposal met none of the criteria for balanced and secure arms re-



## Managua Says It Fears War, Seeks UN Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
MANAGUA — Nicaragua, warning of the danger of war with Honduras, called Tuesday for an emergency meeting of the UN Security Council to denounce an invasion by rightist rebels allegedly backed by the United States.

On Monday, Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra said that 1,200 former guardsmen loyal to the late dictator Anastasio Somoza were attacking on two fronts, with 1,000 in the mountains of northern Jinotega and Nueva Segovia provinces and 200 in central Matagalpa, about 90 miles (145 kilometers) north of Managua.

Mr. Ortega said: "Really, the danger does not exist in the penetration of Nicaraguan territory by genocidal guardsmen who are now being defeated, but in the danger of a war with Honduras."

Leopoldo Rivas Alfara, the Sandinist deputy defense minister, said 205 rebels had been killed and 104 wounded in the last two months while the Sandinist Army had suffered 97 casualties, including 57 troops killed.

A clandestine radio broadcast Monday by the rebels claimed they had killed 200 Sandinist soldiers since early March and had captured two towns within 50 miles of Managua. Nicaragua has denied the towns have been captured.

Roger Cabezas, the assistant Sandinist police chief, said Tuesday the Miska S.A. Bottling Co., which bottles Coca-Cola in Nicaragua, had been seized. He accused

its former director, Adolfo Calvo Porocarrero, chief of the opposition Nicaraguan Democratic Front, of taking money out of the company to assist the rightist rebels.

Sergio Ramirez Mercado, a member of the ruling Sandinist junta, said Nicaragua would take its case against the "new imperialist aggression" from Honduras to the Security Council.

Diplomats said Nicaragua's ambassador to the United Nations, Javier Chamorro, was meeting with the current chairman of the Security Council, John Thomson of Britain, to request the emergency meeting.

Victor Tinoco, assistant foreign minister, also called for an urgent meeting of the movement of non-aligned nations, according to the government-run radio station.

Mr. Ortega said at a news conference Monday: "North American imperialism wants all of this to culminate in a war with the army of Honduras. These are very dangerous steps. Our tanks, our planes, our army will defeat them."

He said the situation was grave because the Honduran Army was massing along the border. Honduras made no immediate comment on the charge.

The Sandinist government has long maintained that the United States is trying to bait it into a war with Honduras to set up a pretext to move in and topple the leftist regime.

## Russians Pay London Taxes After Dispute

The Associated Press  
LONDON — The London borough of Camden won a 13-year battle Tuesday to recover £517,580 (\$760,842) in property taxes owed by the Soviet Trade Delegation office in Highgate, a spokesman for Camden's municipal council said.

"My bag is full of rubles — we've got the money," the council leader, Phil Turner, said after a meeting with Malcolm Rifkind, an undersecretary at the Foreign Office.

Mr. Turner said Mr. Rifkind told him a Foreign Office delegation sent to Moscow last month agreed with Soviet officials that their trade office should pay 60 percent and the Foreign Office 40 percent of the taxes owed since 1968. No reason was given for this division.

The council had been prepared to sue the Soviet delegation, which claimed diplomatic immunity from the borough's taxes. Mr. Turner said. The council postponed the court action while the Foreign Office negotiated.

## Pope Names Archbishops

The Associated Press  
VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II named Silvano Piovanelli, 59, Tuesday as archbishop of Florence, and Enrico Manfelloni, 61, as archbishop of Bologna.

## Polish Food Shortage Is Said to Be Solvable

By Ward Sinclair  
Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — Poland's food production and distribution system has deteriorated rapidly since martial law was invoked in December 1981, but it can be shored up by the government with relative ease, according to a team of U.S. agricultural experts.

The team's report, prepared after an unusual on-the-scene study of the Polish farm situation last fall, was released Monday by the Rockefeller Foundation and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, which underwrote the project.

The researchers, led by Dr. Norman E. Borlaug, a Nobel laureate for his work in wheat-breeding techniques, visited farms and talked with dozens of agriculture officials in a study sanctioned by the Polish government. The report was written by J.B. Penn, an agricultural economist from McLean, Virginia.

Dr. Borlaug's team found across-the-board food production declines, due in large part to government disorganization: an inability to import vital grains for livestock feeding, as well as chemicals and spare parts; bureaucratic confusion and fragmentation of research and educational efforts.

Unless quick changes are made, the U.S. observers said, further erosion in the quantity and quality of food — a decline that began about a decade ago — is inevitable and will contribute to further political dissatisfaction and unrest.

## Dump Firm Shuts Toxic Site in Ohio

Illinois Files Suit, Charging a Cover-Up

By Raymond Bonner  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Waste Management Inc. of Oak Brook, Illinois, announced that it has shut its largest hazardous waste disposal site in Ohio after discovering that 135,000 gallons of toxic chemicals were improperly stored there.

At the same time Monday, Waste Management, the world's largest toxic waste disposal company, named an unidentified independent counsel to "investigate various allegations that have been made" about its operations.

Meanwhile, the Illinois attorney general, Neil F. Hartigan, filed a \$1.1-million civil lawsuit against the company, charging it with illegally disposing of 400,000 gallons of toxic chemicals at its disposal site in Calumet City, Illinois. Mr. Hartigan also charged that the company had "consciously schemed to withhold" from the state information about toxic chemicals it was dumping there.

"This cover-up of illegal activities is a case of utter corporate irresponsibility," Mr. Hartigan said.

Waste Management officials declined to comment Monday on the lawsuit, which was filed in Cook County Circuit Court.

Also Monday, investigators from the Securities and Exchange Commission contacted the company as part of an informal inquiry to determine whether it had violated federal securities regulations by failing to report expenses it might have to incur to bring its operations into compliance with state and federal environmental laws.

Monday's actions by the company and the governmental authorities came after The New York Times reported the accounts of four former employees who said the company was violating environmental laws at four of its toxic waste sites, including the one at Vickery, Ohio, that was shut Monday.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Bonn Coalition Accord Reported

BONN (Reuters) — West Germany's governing parties reached agreement on the terms of a continued coalition under Chancellor Helmut Kohl here Tuesday night after a week of negotiations, party delegation sources said.

The final points on which Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union and its sister party, the Christian Social Union, came to an accord with the Free Democratic Party were foreign policy and security.

The sources said the two sides earlier had compromised on the question of a supplementary tax on higher incomes and also agreed to complete the Main-Danube canal linking the Black Sea with the North Sea. The Christian Social Union, led by Franz Josef Strauss, managed to overcome the Free Democrats' opposition to completion of the canal.

### Senate Clears Way on Benefits Bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate, criticized by President Ronald Reagan, put aside a fight over the withholding of a 10-percent tax on interest and dividends to clear the way Tuesday for action on a \$165-billion Social Security rescue bill and jobless benefits for 1.6 million people.

By 54-43, the Senate defeated a maneuver by Sen. John Melcher, Democrat of Montana, that would have kept alive the debate over his amendment, which would delay withholding six months, from July 1 to Jan. 1. The vote delays the debate over withholding, probably until next month.

The Republican leadership warned that if the withholding amendment were attached to the Social Security bill, the bill would not be passed up to 1.6 million jobless people will run out of unemployment compensation unless Congress completes action on the bill before March 31.

### Reagan Assails Banks' Campaign

WASHINGTON (WP) — President Ronald Reagan denounced the banking industry Tuesday for obstructing the Social Security package in an effort to repeal the interest and dividend withholding law.

Robert J. Dole of Kansas, the Republican chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said after a meeting that Mr. Reagan, "in one of the rare times I've seen him really disgusted, threw down his glasses and said he's had it up to his knickers with the bankers in this country."

In a statement earlier Tuesday, the president said the \$165-billion package to rescue Social Security "cannot be permitted" to be delayed by the obstructionist tactics of a Washington lobby and its congressional friends. The Senate is considering an amendment to delay imposing tax withholding on interest and dividends for six months, until Jan. 1.

### Sweden Reports New Sub Incident

STOCKHOLM (UPI) — A foreign submarine traveling on the surface was detected in Swedish territorial waters south of Stockholm on Tuesday morning, a defense staff spokesman said.

The submarine was seen by coastal artillery personnel at the island of Melsten, in the southern part of Stockholm's archipelago, the official said. "The latest information is that the top of the conning tower and the periscope were seen," he said. "There was a further sonar contact in mid-morning in the area."

"It was sailing southward, along the coast," another naval official said. The vessel was seen 20 miles south of the secret Swedish naval base of Muskö, the scene of a fruitless two-week submarine hunt last autumn.

### Soviet Aide Curtails Hungary Trip

MOSCOW (Combined Dispatches) — Defense Minister Dmitri F. Ustinov, who left Moscow for Budapest on Tuesday morning, returned unexpectedly to Moscow the same day.

Tass, the Soviet news agency, said Marshal Ustinov met with the Hungarian leader, Janos Kadar, on "furthering all-round Soviet-Hungarian relations and on some important issues of cooperation between the armed forces." There was no explanation for the shortening of the visit.

Mr. Ustinov made his trip as the Soviet prime minister, Nikolai A. Tikhonov, and his Yugoslav counterpart, Milka Planinc, agreed Tuesday in Belgrade to sign a declaration on long-term cooperation that should strengthen Moscow's status as Yugoslavia's leading trading partner.

### Italian Wounded in Lebanon Dies

ROME (Combined Dispatches) — An Italian soldier wounded last week in an attack on the multinational peace-keeping force in Beirut died here Tuesday, hospital officials said. Nine members of the Italian contingent were wounded on March 15 when their patrol came under fire from rocket-propelled grenades by unknown attackers.

In Tel Aviv, an Israeli Army spokesman reported that five Israeli soldiers were wounded Tuesday by anti-personnel mines in Lebanon's Chuf mountains near Beirut.

### Mauroy Is Reappointed

(Continued from Page 1)  
not assured after the first round of nationwide municipal elections on March 6.

It was not immediately clear why Mr. Mauroy decided to reappoint Mr. Mauroy. No explanations were given by Mr. Vauzelle when he made the announcement to reporters on the steps of the Elysée Palace.

French political analysts said Tuesday evening that Mr. Mauroy presented advantages to Mr. Mitterrand, such as his long political experience and popularity within the Socialist Party, along with disadvantages, his image was somewhat tarnished, analysts said, by recent declarations in which he said that the worst of France's economic problems "were behind us" and that he would not preside over the nation's third devaluation of its currency.

Jacques Delors, who until Tuesday had been finance minister, was widely considered as the likely successor to Mr. Mauroy as recently as Sunday afternoon, according to the analysts who cited sources close to the prime minister. At that time, Mr. Delors was negotiating the 2.5-percent franc devaluation as part of a realignment of the European Monetary System.

The relatively modest devaluation was widely viewed as something of a victory for Mr. Delors, who had taken a tough line with the West German government. "He appeared as if he was getting ready to be something more than a finance minister," said a longtime observer of Mr. Delors.

Behind-the-scenes consultations were held Tuesday between Mr. Mauroy and those he was considering for posts in the government. The prime minister also held talks with Georges Marchais, general secretary of the Communist Party, regarding participation of Communists in the government.

Late Tuesday evening, senior leaders of the Communist Party were meeting at party headquarters in Paris, reportedly to discuss their participation; there were four Communists in the outgoing government. According to unconfirmed reports, some of the leaders consider some of the austerity measures contemplated by Mr. Mitterrand as being too severe for low-income groups.

Mr. Mitterrand decided to retain Mr. Mauroy as prime minister mainly to maintain continuity, but political observers also noted that Mr. Mauroy, a former history teacher, is respected by the president.

Another goal of the government will be to reassure the French and international business and banking community about modifications in policy.

### 60 Die in Bridge Collapse

ISHURDI, Bangladesh — About 60 persons were reported killed Tuesday when a railroad bridge near here collapsed, hurling two cars of a passenger train into a dry river bed 75 feet (about 25 meters) below.

### March 23rd, 1983 Sheraton goes Italian

Sheraton Roma Hotel  
All that a de luxe hotel can give you and even more.

18 suites, 2 presidential apartments, 680 double rooms, a convention hall for over 2,000 people, 21 meeting rooms, a banquet hall for 1,400 guests, two restaurants, a bar, a discotheque... no other luxury hotel in Italy can offer you all the facilities available at the Sheraton Roma Hotel. For instance, if you like sports, the Sheraton Roma Hotel has tennis and squash courts, a jogging track, a heated swimming pool, a sauna and Turkish baths. And there's even more. If you travel with Alitalia, you'll find an Alitalia check-in point at the Sheraton Roma Hotel, to help you check-in quickly and conveniently.

It only takes minutes to get from the Sheraton Roma Hotel to the city centre or to Fiumicino airport. For reservations at the Sheraton Roma Hotel or at other Sheraton Hotels worldwide, please call the local Sheraton Reservations Office, or your Travel Agent.

At the time of the opening of the hotel the discotheque and the squash courts may not be operational.

**Sheraton Roma Hotel**  
SHERATON HOTELS & INNS, WORLDWIDE  
VIALE DEL PATTINAGGIO - 00144 ROMA, ITALY  
Telephone Rome: (06) 5453 - Telex Sherom-I - 614223

Starting April 24th.

**Pan Am. More of the USA**  
from more of Europe.

New services from Brussels, Milan, Stuttgart, Dubrovnik and Zagreb to over 40 U.S. cities.

Call your Travel Agent or your nearest Pan Am office.

**Pan Am. You Can't Beat the Experience.**

Subject to government approval.

هكذا من السفر

HE OR B







# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## The Monetary Crisis

That Common Market cliff-hanger last weekend concerned currency revaluations in Europe only, but the world's jittery financial markets could do without such shock waves.

The battle, resolved for now, was essentially between France and West Germany, the dominant partners in the eight-nation monetary pact of 1979 that aims to fix the values of West European currencies in relationship to each other. There have been several revaluations, and this one was brought on by overstimulation of the French economy.

The Mitterrand government's unrealistic effort to pull France, by itself, out of the world's recession only made its currency weaker. West Germany aggravated the problem with its customary super-diligence in fighting inflation, making the mark yet stronger. Having already devalued the franc twice in 18 months, Mr. Mitterrand wanted the Germans to up-value the mark instead, at further expense to their exports and employment. In the end, both countries adjusted to the currency values suggested by the marketplace.

The lesson for Europe, and also for Americans who advocate fixed currency values, is that currencies can't hang together if economic

policies hang separately. While it is too much to expect governments to code much authority over policies that bear on the welfare of their peoples, any agreement to fix currency relationships requires basic coordination.

There are consequences beyond the Common Market currency zone, as well. The franc's devaluation will also reduce American exports to France, where all foreign goods now become more expensive.

And France may seek to balance its payments accounts by raising new import barriers, always more tempting than austerity measures. Such protectionism will be hard to shed and will tempt other nations to retaliate. As trade shrinks, everyone loses, just as the world is groping toward expansion.

The United States shares some of the blame. The Reagan administration engineered a recession that prolonged and deepened recession everywhere. And high American interest rates distorted most currency values by pulling foreign funds into dollar investments.

In this interactive world, only international collaboration and burden sharing can assure escape from common difficulties.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## An Eye on Exports

American exports have fallen over the past year, as is to be expected in a recession. But the pattern is instructive. Since demands for protection against imports are becoming a central issue in American politics, it is not a bad idea to keep an eye on the actual figures.

The Commerce Department has just published the data for 1982, a panorama of U.S. economic relations with the rest of the world. The striking thing about the drop in exports is the extent to which it is concentrated in only two countries — Canada and Mexico. The Canadian case is simply the mirror image of the U.S. recession. Mexico's situation is complicated by its debts, the price of oil, and its devalued currency. But both are reminders that downturns in the United States have disproportionately severe consequences in the two countries that share its borders, and, as they buy less here, their troubles feed back into our American factories.

But even in the midst of prolonged recession, the United States sold \$211 billion worth of goods abroad last year. That is four times the output of the American automobile industry. You have heard it said repeatedly that the American economy is becoming less competitive. Is it? A decade ago the United States exported about 4 percent of its gross national product. That proportion has nearly doubled since then. If American producers' ability to

compete is declining, why have export sales been rising?

Competitiveness, by the way, does not have much to do with industrial efficiency. It is largely a matter of exchange rates. The current trade disputes between the United States and Japan are a good example. While some of Japan's industries are world leaders, the productivity of the Japanese economy as a whole is slightly less than three-fourths the American level. That puts it a little ahead of Britain and Italy and well behind France and West Germany in national productivity.

But the Japanese are great savers with money to invest, while the United States has got its interest rates abnormally high. The stream of capital flowing from Japan into the United States depresses the yen and raises the value of the dollar in the exchange markets. That makes Japanese goods unusually cheap here, by American standards.

So American performance in the world economy is a good deal better than most of Congress seems to think. Where there are imbalances and trade quarrels, import quotas and tariffs will not help. The right remedy is cooperation among governments on monetary policy to correct the distorted currency exchange rates that exaggerated interest rates have produced.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### Hussein's Warning

King Hussein of Jordan did not exaggerate when he said Saturday in London that events in his part of the Middle East had again become "extremely dangerous." For several months the received wisdom was that the momentum created by President Reagan's plan early in September must be maintained, but it is now doubtful whether the plan had the impetus behind it that had been thought.

When the American president urges Israel to engage in purposeful negotiations and to freeze the settlements, either he means to use persuasion or he does not. Mr. Reagan has still to show whether the plan was, in his mind, still a millennial message to keep up flagging spirits at the end of the siege of Beirut or a serious declaration of intent.

—The Guardian (London).

### The EMS Realignment

The European Monetary System arouses passion in few breasts, but the realignment agreement reached in Brussels, after a weekend of something approaching crisis, comes as a considerable relief, nonetheless. A failure to determine new values for the Deutsche mark and the franc might have had profound consequences, which would almost certainly not have been confined to the EMS.

If France had pulled out of the currency snake, as was threatened by Finance Minister Jacques Delors, it is difficult to believe that it would not then have succumbed to the fervor for protectionism in French business and union circles. If France were ever to turn its back on the principles of more or less free trade, the EC itself would be imperiled and a return to the tariffs and competitive devaluations, which prolonged the depression of the 1930s, would be assured.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

The relationship between Bonn and Paris will be affected for some time by the crisis

they have just passed through. The political desires of the two partners have run into certain hard realities. That is the lesson of the French-German *malement*.

[By lending support to Chancellor Helmut Kohl's election campaign], President Mitterrand had the right to expect from the Christian Democrats a degree of understanding of the French Socialist experience.

Such a calculation, if it was made, failed to take an important fact into consideration: Mr. Kohl was the candidate of West Germany's business community.

To be sure, France and West Germany have far too many economic ties — each being the other's leading trading partner — to enter into open conflict. But the subjects of contention are numerous, and it is not surprising that Bonn has rejected, with some indignation, the accusations of "arrogance" lodged by Finance Minister Jacques Delors.

—Le Monde (Paris).

### The Nonaligned Summit

Though little of international import emerged from the nonaligned conference at New Delhi, it did help India's prime minister to re-politimize a personal image recently tarnished by disappointing state election defeats, bloody unrest in Assam and difficulties with the Sikh minority. Now that the backdrop of the conference has been dismantled, Mrs. Gandhi will have to devote her energies to coping with the serious internal problems that confront her.

—Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

The New Delhi message reads like a generalized statement of preferences for peace, disarmament, and a more just world economic order. The voice of which can be regarded as a uniquely nonaligned contribution to contemporary thinking.

—The Indian Express (New Delhi), quoted in World Press Review.

## FROM OUR MARCH 23 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1908: Zola to the Pantheon

PARIS — Concerning the forthcoming removal of the remains of Emile Zola to the Pantheon, Duc du Montebello publishes in the "Autorité" an open letter to M. Clemenceau. The writer asks authority to remove the remains of his grandfather, Marshal Lannes, to the family grave at Montmarie. "After his death, the Pantheon, which still bears the legend: 'Aux grands hommes la Patrie reconnaissante,' was worthy to receive his remains. Today this temple, with the inscription which has now become ironical, is to harbor Zola, the insulter of the French Army. As heir and champion of the traditions of Marshal Lannes, I claim my right to refuse him an 'honor' which would be an insult to his past."

### 1933: Growing Anti-Semitism

PARIS — The protest of 15,000 representatives of Jewish organizations in the United States against the hostility shown recently in regard to Jews in Germany is legitimate, said Rabbi Silver of the Temple in Cleveland. Rabbi Silver has just returned to Paris from Germany after witnessing various anti-Jewish demonstrations following the March 5 elections. "A protest against existing conditions in Germany should be made... by all people interested in maintaining elementary human rights," he said. "The Jews have lived in Germany for a thousand years. Since their emancipation in Napoleonic times, they have made enormous contributions to the intellectual and economic life of Germany."

# Gemayel's 'Package Deal': More Than a Wish List?

By Joseph Kraft

BEIRUT — The palace of the president of Lebanon, perched high in the mountains above Beirut, seems remote from life in this country. Then so does Amin Gemayel, the 43-year-old lawyer who took over as president after the murder of his younger brother six months ago. Mr. Gemayel is a white-faced man, with cold good looks and a taste for electronic gadgets and abstract buzzwords like "package deal."

But precisely because he is so detached from messy politics, President Gemayel has been able to devise a plan for ridding Lebanon of occupying forces while simultaneously harmonizing rival ethnic communities. Though the odds are against it, and though luck and patience are required in abundance, the plan might just work.

Beirut is the starting point for the "package deal." The city, once divided into Christian and Moslem halves, has been reunited. The Lebanese Army assures order. It is backed, but only that, by the multinational force of American, French, Italian and British units.

Though desolation abounds, reconstruction clearly prevails. The streets buzz with commercial activity. Every hour is rush hour. Rubble is going out. Basic services are coming back.

According to President Gemayel, who is very numerate, the administration, which was work-

ing at 7-percent efficiency when he came in, is now performing at above 33 percent. A rise to above 65 percent is due before the end of the year. The other day customs were reinstated at the port, with a big gain for the national revenues.

Just north of Beirut on the coast is the stronghold of Mr. Gemayel's own community, the Maronite Christians. Compared to his brother Bashir, Amin is a moderate in communal affairs. He is winding down the Christian militia, the better to build the regular army and to instill confidence among other ethnic groups. A giant step in that direction will come next month with the inception of military conscription.

Four other major parts of Lebanon still elude the presidential writ. The north coast of the country, centering around Tripoli, is occupied by forces of Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization, which are in conflict with each other. A Christian community, hostile to the Gemayel family, works with the Syrians. A community of orthodox, or Sunni, Moslems collaborates with the PLO.

South of Beirut along the coast lies the old stomping ground of the PLO. Israeli forces now occupy the territory. The dominant local

community, and probably the largest single ethnic group in Lebanon, is a minority Moslem sect, the Shites. The Shites of southern Lebanon do not like either the Israelis or the Gemayel family.

Just back of Beirut, behind the presidential palace on Mount Lebanon, is an area known as the Chuf, which is home to another Moslem sect, the Druze. Druze leaders believe the Christians are determined to wipe them out, and they have resisted both the Christian militia and the Lebanese Army in bitter fighting. To offset President Gemayel's influence, the Druze flirt with both the Syrians and the Israelis.

Behind the mountain range lies the Bekaa Valley, largely occupied by Syrian forces. Shite Moslems make up an important part of the local community. At least some have been recruited by fellow Shites sent from the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's Iran. The recent attacks on American, French and Italian soldiers are probably the work of Shite terrorists infiltrating into Beirut from the Bekaa.

President Gemayel's plan for reassembling all these bits and pieces depends on a deal with Israel. He and the United States are promising the Israelis that if they get out, there will be a

coordinated withdrawal of Syrian and PLO forces. Border security in the south will be assumed by the Lebanese Army and the multinational force. Mixed Israeli-Lebanese commissions will check the security. After a cooling-off period, there would be a "quiet" thickening of diplomatic and commercial ties between Lebanon and Israel.

While no details have been worked out, the hope is that the Syrians would withdraw jointly with the Israelis, bringing with them the PLO forces. With the Lebanese Army in control, and Beirut thriving, the different ethnic communities would have incentive to rally round Mr. Gemayel.

Overwhelming odds go against the fitting together of all those pieces in a quick and smooth way. It is risky to try to move, on a rapid timetable, from one fixed deadline to another. Such an approach presents troublemakers the opportunity to upset the whole apparatus.

Just possible, though, is a slow passage by almost imperceptible steps from one stage to another. For it is not as though there were any other candidates for the presidency, or any alternate framework for fitting together the bits and pieces. On the contrary, if Mr. Gemayel and Lebanon did not exist, they would have to be invented.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

## Shades of Nixon-Ford! Or, Old Familiar Faces

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — There is an intriguing pattern to the piecemeal reconstruction of the Reagan administration. With each additional change, the government comes to look more and more like Nixon-Ford days re-enacted.

From George P. Shultz to William D. Ruckelshaus, almost every replacement Ronald Reagan has made for a major policy post has been someone who made his name in earlier Republican administrations.

Such continuity is, in a sense, unsurprising. Jimmy Carter, another "outsider" president, reached back for such familiar Democratic figures as Joseph A. Califano and Edmund S. Muskie.

But Mr. Reagan came to power as one who had campaigned against the "Washington buddy system" that he said characterized Republican governments of the 1970s. Many of his enthusiasts believed he would transform the Republican Party on his way to transforming the country, by installing men and women who, like himself, were unencumbered by links to those chummy Republican administrations of the past.

It has not quite worked out that way. Consider the major changes that have been made. As secretary of state, the first choice was Alexander M. Haig Jr., whose close ties to Richard M. Nixon and Henry A. Kissinger were mitigated (in the eyes of true Reaganites) by his outspoken anti-communism and his military background. Now we have Mr. Shultz, the ultimate team player, who filled almost as many top jobs in the Nixon-Ford years as Elliot L. Richardson. He is a Republican establishment man — and, worse, has been known to consort with Democrats and labor leaders.

The first choice for secretary of health and human services was former Senator Richard S. Schweiker of Pennsylvania, who burned his bridges to the Eastern establishment in 1976 to become Mr. Reagan's designated choice for vice president. To replace him, we have Margaret M. Heckler of Massachusetts, an establishment favorite who tied with two other House Republicans in voting most often against Mr. Reagan's positions last year.

As secretary of transportation, the

first choice was Drew Lewis, who abandoned his ties to the Ford wing of the party to organize Pennsylvania for Mr. Reagan in 1980, when that was hardly the thing to do. To replace him, we have Elizabeth Hanford Dole, who was a White House official under Mr. Nixon, was appointed to the Federal Trade Commission by him, and whose husband, Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, was Mr. Ford's running mate in 1976 and Mr. Reagan's opponent for the 1980 nomination.

Most recently, we had the resignation as head of the Environmental Protection Agency of Anne M. Burford, an early and enthusiastic Reagan backer from Colorado. As his choice to succeed her, Mr. Reagan reached out to Mr. Ruckelshaus, the man Mr. Nixon picked to set up the EPA; the man who worked with Mr. Richardson at the Justice Department and was fired for disobeying Mr. Nixon and Mr. Haig during the Watergate mess.

In almost every one of these switches, the movement has been eastward and leftward — not very far left, to be sure, but into the heart of that pragmatic Republican center the early Reaganites so despised.

It is hard to think of a case where a departing Reagan policy official has been succeeded by anyone further right on the political spectrum.

The explanation for this is not clear. Some conservatives see it as evidence of the "conspiracy" by James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff, and "the Bush network" to infiltrate their moderate allies into the administration.

Others, less conspiratorially, see these simply as unrelated steps to buttress the operations of the Reagan administration and put politically attractive people into place before the re-election campaign.

Still others suspect that it shows Mr. Reagan has abandoned any notion of revolutionizing government and is content with anyone who will help him mind the store and avoid scandal until he is ready to retire.

A few more resignations, a few more explosions, and they will be sending out for Donald Rumsfeld, Melvin Laird and — who knows? — that utility infielder, Mr. Richardson.

The Washington Post.

## Italian Communists Seize the Missile Issue

By Enrico Jacchia

ROME — The reappraisal in Western Europe of President Ronald Reagan's "zero option" proposal, and in particular the rising hopes for an interim U.S. offer now that the West German elections are over, are having their effect on Italian politics.

While the Germans were at the polls, the Italian Communist Party was holding a key congress. The party's pro-Soviet minority, which many believed would grasp the occasion to wage an all-out battle against the Eurocommunist leadership, confounded many expectations. Its leaders obeyed the more orthodox rules, avoided the frontal clash that would have wrecked the party, and finally withdrew their more radical motions.

The party emerged from the congress stronger and more united. Party leaders now hope to rouse the rank-and-file members in similar fashion. The movement for

peace and disarmament might provide the rallying point.

To the extent, in its Italian guise, is supported by the Association of Italian Catholic Workers and follows the model of the Protestant movements in Northern Europe. An anti-nuclear march is already being planned down to Corsica, Sicily, where cruise missiles are set to be deployed as part of the NATO modernization plan.

The entry in West Germany of the Greens into parliament and the apparent leftward movement of that country's Social Democratic Party — which, being in the opposition, is more free to express its views on the nuclear issue — are complemented in Italy by the regained unity of the Communists, and their expedient alliance with the Catholic pacifists.

Thus, from Denmark to Sicily, a

sort of common front of the left is taking shape, opposing the rigid stance presented by the Reagan administration and calling for more negotiations and fewer missiles.

This follows a significant, if largely unnoticed, change in the European political atmosphere. Events in Poland and Afghanistan have dominated political debate in the last few years, nearly paralyzing the European left, and badly hurting the communist parties. But the Polish regime has managed to re-establish a measure of obedience and a rather effective, although sinister, order. Afghanistan is no more in the headlines. The dominant political question now in Europe is the nuclear one.

The Polish drama made it difficult to engage in dialogue with the Russians. Now that this is again possible, or at least tolerated, many

more voices are pressing for a new American proposal in the nuclear negotiations in Geneva.

The U.S. position is attacked cleverly by communist propagandists. Take, for example, the verification question. Many people here wonder why American leaders insist that an arms-limitation treaty would have to provide for a system of inspection on Soviet territory.

The American reply, of course, is that verification is necessary to prevent Russian cheating. But for Mediterranean peoples, a moderate amount of cheating is in the realm of acceptable human behavior. Moving away from the rigid zero-option stance to a new, more flexible proposal in the talks with the Russians would appeal to many Italians. This is the substance of the message that Emilio Colombo, the Italian foreign minister, conveyed to U.S. officials.

International Herald Tribune.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Protest the Barbarity

Regarding "Some Guatemalan Children Don't Rate Bullets" by Anthony Lewis (HT, March 14):

All Americans who read "Some Guatemalan Children" should write to their home-town newspapers, the president and their congressmen to publicize and protest against what the troops of a government we support are doing to peasant children in Guatemala.

Even if we dare to hope that this has happened only once or twice, it is an appalling thing. How can we Americans talk about our moral position in the world, "certify" that human rights are observed by "our" governments in Latin America? There is plenty of evidence to the contrary, evidence of tragedies done in the name of the American people. Our administration brushes it all aside and preaches our need to keep

### "Godless communism" out of our hemisphere.

It is hard to reach many of our present officials with plain facts, with pleadings for mercy to human beings, and with our demands for negotiation, not murder and more weapons, in the whole Latin American scene. But each of us, daily more appalled at what the U.S. government permits and even encourages in these shattered countries, can at least add to the growing number of Americans who lift up their voices to demand an end to barbarity.

EDNA P. LEGG.

Gex, France.

### Hess and Maes

Regarding "Books: The Goebbels Diaries, 1939-1941" (HT, March 13):

This review says that Hess fled to England in May 1940. Can it be a

printing mistake? As far as I can remember I was at school when this happened. May 11, 1940, was a Saturday so I was not at school. Furthermore that was the morning after Germany invaded Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg and France. At that time Hess had no reason to contact the British on a separate peace treaty. But what about the year after?

While I am on the subject of dates, you referred to the late Roman Maes as the last one to wear the yellow jersey from start to finish in the Tour de France. May I suggest you reread the tables to find Jacques Anquetil doing the same in 1961?

J. POLLEUX.

Paris.

Editor's note: Rudolf Hess did indeed flee to England in 1941, not 1940. As for the Tour de France, Jacques Anquetil did not wear the yellow jersey from start to finish. The first day's race

was divided into two sections and the morning stage, from Rouen to Versailles, was won by André Darrigade, who donned the yellow jersey. Anquetil won the afternoon stage, an individual time trial, took over the yellow jersey and wore it for the rest of the race.

One Was Too Much

Regarding "Salvadoran Dialogue" (HT, March 14):

This excellent New York Times editorial could have added that the Reagan administration, by pressing for more military aid and "trainers" for the government of El Salvador, acts as though a military solution through direct intervention by U.S. military forces were within the realm of possibility. But this military option against leftist guerrillas, which the United States used in Vietnam, no longer exists. The easiest way to lose power is to misuse it.

If U.S. combat troops were sent to El Salvador, assuming Congress would allow this step, every Latin American government, including the rightist dictators who are supposed to be our friends, would line up to be our friends, would line up against us. The "fallen" anti-Yankeeism is never far from the surface. South of the border, more serious would be the effect of a long-drawn-out war on the worldwide capability of the U.S. military.

In the face of a steady stream of daily casualty reports, the number of volunteers for the U.S. military, especially the army, would drop drastically, and Congress would be unlikely to consider reviving the military draft. The domestic turmoil of one Vietnam war was almost too much for the nation to bear. Another year of that type would finish us.

RICK BENCE.

Vienna.

## INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER  
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher

Executive Editor: ROLAND PRISON

Editor: RENE BONDY

Associate Publisher: FRANCIS DESMAISONS

Director of Finance: RICHARD H. MORGAN

Associate Editor: STEPHAN W. CONAWAY

Director of Advertising: International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone 747-1265. Telex 617718 (Herald), Cables Herald Paris.

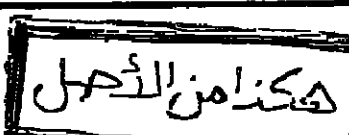
Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer

Gen. Mgr. Asia: Alan Lecor, 24-34 Hennessy Rd. Hong Kong. Tel. 5-283618. Telex 61170.

S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 73021126. Commission Paritaire No. 34231.

U.S. subscription: \$250 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.

© 1983, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.









## Few Reminders of Wartime Horror

### Time Destroys Signs of Japanese Camp Where 3,000 Chinese Died

By Christopher S. Wren  
New York Times Service

HARBIN, China — No monuments survive to evoke the horror. Only a couple of small wooden plaques identify the site as the secret germ warfare factory of the Japanese Army's 731st Regiment.

The yellow brick regimental headquarters has become a junior high school for the suburban Pingfang district of Harbin. Two skeleton chimneys that were camp furnaces rise silhouetted against the leaden winter sky above the surrounding peasant huts. The rest has been obliterated.

Yet here on the wheatlands of the Manchurian plain some of the worst atrocities of World War II were carried out in the name of medical research at a cost of more than 3,000 victims. Unlike the Nazis judged at Nuremberg, the Japanese torturers got away with their crimes.

In the depth of winter, prisoners were plunged into cold water and then thrown outside, with selected limbs exposed or altogether naked, to freeze. Later they were dragged inside and their frozen flesh was pounded with boards or plunged into hot water to assess its sensitivity.

Others were injected with bubonic plague, cholera, syphilis and other diseases, and some were vivisected.

The camp began operation in 1940 on the southeastern outskirts of Harbin. Its mission was to develop biological weapons for use against Japan's enemies, including later the United States and its allies.

"At first, the experiments were carried out

on the bodies of animals, but later they shifted to using people," according to Han Xiao, deputy director of the Pingfang district administrative office. "These were battlefield prisoners and civilians arrested by the Japanese, sometimes from other parts of the country. Normally, three prisoners would be experimented upon every two days."

Mr. Han has spent 13 years learning what happened. Most of the 3,000 prisoners were Chinese, he said, but some Koreans were also taken to the camp along with captured Russians and Mongolians. The researchers wanted to compare the resistance of various nationalities and races to deadly germs.

There have been rumors that even some U.S. prisoners of war ended up there. But Mr. Han said the American prisoners brought to Manchuria were not used for experiments because the Japanese feared retaliation if the United States found out.

"The people who were tested were well fed and well housed because they wanted the best results from the experiments," Mr. Han said. "Some people were tested on several times until they died. They tested them, treated them and tested them again. Then they transported the bodies through a secret tunnel for cremation."

The experiments ranged beyond germ warfare. Some prisoners had their blood siphoned away and replaced with horse's blood to see if they could survive. Experimental poison gases were tested. Women were infected with syphilis.

After the prisoners died, parts of their dissected bodies were put on display to study

the results. For comparison, vivisection was carried out on healthy prisoners, usually without anesthetics.

The Japanese research on biological warfare ended when the Soviet Army invaded Manchuria in August 1945. The Japanese gassed the remaining prisoners and blew up the camp to destroy the evidence before they fled.

Some of the soldiers were captured by the Russians and given prison terms of up to 15 years after a war crimes trial. But most of the regiment's 3,600 members were able to reach Japan.

Lieutenant General Shiro Ishii, the commander, reportedly made a deal with the United States military occupation authorities through which he and his subordinates were given immunity from prosecution in return for handing over their research. He was reported to have died of natural causes in 1959.

The Chinese government raised the case of the germ warfare center at Harbin last summer when it protested the rewriting of school textbooks in Japan to gloss over such Japanese brutality in World War II. Otherwise, it has been quiet about the atrocities.

Mr. Han does not believe that it is worth hunting down and prosecuting the hundreds of members of the 731st Regiment living in Japan.

"A few of the doctors and others involved in the experiments expressed their regret, and we welcome this correct attitude," he said. "I think that relations between Japan and China should be based on the principle of looking forward."

## EPA Aide Discussed Policy, Political Races At White House Talk

By Philip Shabecoff  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A special assistant to President Ronald Reagan met with Rita M. Lavelle at the White House last summer to discuss political implications of the Environmental Protection Agency's toxic-waste cleanup program, according to materials disclosed by a House investigations subcommittee.

The disclosure was made Monday just before the House Energy and Commerce Committee's investigations subcommittee voted unanimously to recommend that Miss Lavelle be cited for contempt of Congress for refusing to testify at a subcommittee hearing the same day in response to a subpoena.

Miss Lavelle, who was discharged as head of the EPA's toxic-waste programs last month, has filed a suit in U.S. District Court here challenging the subpoena.

Questioning of Miss Lavelle, according to committee members, would have centered on notes taken by her assistant, Susan J. Baldyga, describing a meeting of the two of them at the White House on July 13 with James M. Medas, special assistant to the president for intergovernmental affairs.

The handwritten notes indicate the meeting was devoted to a discussion of state gubernatorial races last fall, with comments on specific candidates in need of special assistance. Most, but not all, of the candidates are Republicans.

For example, under the heading "New England" was a notation: "Bend over backwards Snelling Edward King."

Richard A. Snelling is the Republican governor of Vermont. Edward King was the conservative Democratic governor of Massachusetts who last summer faced a challenge from a liberal Democrat and former governor, Michael Dukakis, to whom he eventually lost.

The notes are the first documented indication that there were direct contacts between the White House staff and the EPA on the political implications of the toxic-waste program. White House officials have repeatedly insisted that they did not get involved in decisions involving the program.

Political manipulation of the \$1.6-billion "superfund" program

to clean up toxic-waste sites is one of the allegations being investigated by the House Energy and Commerce investigations subcommittee and by four other House subcommittees.

Before the contempt vote Monday, Representative Albert A. Gore Jr., a Tennessee Democrat, said the questioning of Miss Lavelle would have "delved into the first evidence involving the White House staff in the political manipulation of the program to clean up hazardous waste."

At a briefing Monday, Larry M. Speakes, the White House spokesman, said that to his knowledge no one had tried to manipulate the superfund.

Mr. Speakes said he had talked to Mr. Medas, who told him that Miss Lavelle had contacted him and "indicated she would like to stop by the White House and speak with him since they had mutual friends in California."

He said both Mr. Medas and Miss Lavelle were acquaintances of George Deukmejian, a Republican in California's gubernatorial race who later was elected.

Mr. Speakes said the meeting lasted 15 minutes, during which time Mr. Medas and Miss Lavelle "briefly discussed political contacts they had in California."

"There was no discussion of the superfund," Mr. Speakes said. "There was no follow-up on the meeting."

Mr. Speakes also disclosed that Mr. Medas had again met with Miss Lavelle in January to discuss the situation in Times Beach, a small Missouri town contaminated with dioxin.

"That's the extent of my knowledge on the matter," said Mr. Speakes, adding: "I don't see anything improper, if that is indeed a correct account of the meeting."

Miss Baldyga's notes, however, appear to indicate there was a state-by-state discussion of last fall's gubernatorial elections, not just California politics. The notes, which Mr. Gore said had been taken while the meeting was in progress, start off with the notation: "Jim Medas go through the races."

For example, it noted: "New Jersey — Kean — help him all we can." Miss Baldyga apparently misspelled the name of Governor Thomas H. Kean of New Jersey.



SHOWING THE FLAG — A scout leader Tuesday had to race to catch up with the jet carrying the Prince and Princess of Wales on their Australian tour — the royal couple, who had just finished a visit to Alice Springs, had forgotten the Royal Standard of England. The tour's next stop was Woomargama.

## Panel Asserts Right of Gravely Ill to End Care

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A presidential commission has proposed that mentally competent patients be allowed to halt medical treatment that keeps them alive without any hope of curing or improving their condition.

Family members or others acting on behalf of mentally incompetent patients should be allowed to make similar decisions, the commission said Monday.

The chief practical significance of the recommendation is that it would apply in cases where such a patient's own doctors object to the termination of his treatment.

The commission's 255-page report, "Deciding to Forgo Life-Sustaining Treatment," offered recommendations on some of the most troubling ethical problems of modern medicine.

The report was prepared, after two years of study, by the President's Commission for the Study of Ethical Problems in Medicine and Biomedical and Behavioral Research, which will go out of existence this spring.

Among the issues it dealt with are whether life-support treatment must be provided for patients who are permanently unconscious; the use of pain-relieving drugs to hasten a patient's death; decisions concerning mentally incompetent patients who are close to death; and the treatment of newborn infants who have severe health impairments.

The issue of treatment termination has been a subject of bitter debate in recent years, and the rights of patients and doctors have been an unsettled area of the law. Courts in New York, New Jersey and Florida have held that a mentally competent patient can choose to die. But the matter can vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction.

In the commission's view, a competent patient should be told of all pertinent circumstances and be allowed to decide. Similar decisions should be made by family members or others acting on behalf of mentally incompetent patients, it said.

But the commission said the practices of medical institutions often place limits, sometimes inadvertently and inappropriately, on the ability of patients to choose.

"Physicians and others commonly feel that it is acceptable to start a life-sustaining treatment, but find it completely unacceptable to stop the same treatment," said Morris B. Abram, a New York lawyer who heads the commission, which was established by President Jimmy Carter.

Dr. Joanne Lynn, a physician who directed the study, said doctors were sometimes dissuaded from starting treatments because of the view that life-sustaining measures, once started, could not be stopped.

In a briefing for reporters, she said several such distinctions had caused confusion among doctors because of a misconception that certain courses of action were either forbidden or required.

For patients who become incompetent, the problem of deciding can usually be dealt with by a family member or another surrogate, the commission said.

On the issue of resuscitation, the commission said it was sometimes permissible for a doctor to order that no attempt be made to resuscitate a patient whose heart has stopped if his condition made it inhumane to prolong life. But each institution should have written policies in this area, it said.

On the problem of patients who are permanently unconscious, the commission said there was no requirement for maintaining life indefinitely with a respirator, but that care must be taken to preserve the patient's dignity.

Use of the respirator was at issue in the widely reported case of Karen Ann Quinlan, a New Jersey woman whose parents won court permission in March 1976 to have her taken off a respirator, almost a year after she became comatose from a drug overdose. She is still alive and unconscious.

Alexander M. Capron, executive director of the commission, estimated that 5,000 Americans were alive today in states of permanent unconsciousness. A few have survived for decades.

The commission took a particularly strong stand on the question of treating newborn infants who are mentally retarded and certain to die without surgery to correct physical defects.

Such a situation sometimes occurs in infants born with Down's syndrome and with a block in the esophagus that prevents food from reaching the stomach. Some of those infants have been allowed to die when their parents have been unwilling or unable to bring them up. Such infants have a right to corrective surgery, the report said, regardless of the parents' views.

On pain-relieving drugs, the commission said that ending a patient's life intentionally was morally forbidden, but that no strictures prevented a doctor from giving drugs that were likely to hasten death, provided that the sole reason for giving the drug was to alleviate pain.

At the international airport in Freetown, the capital of Sierra Leone, all 42 technicians in the control tower and repair shops have also been trained by the United Nations agency.

But 30 percent of the runway lights are broken, and 5 of 11 radios do not work. Two of three machines for instrument landings are out of order, and missing batteries have immobilized two of three fire engines. The airport is to receive \$100,000 in equipment and then be left on its own.

These projects, glimpsed on a tour of the three West African countries, reflect the complexities involved for the agency in its work of extending technical aid to countries in the Third World.

The United Nations Development Program, which has about \$700 million to spend each year, is too small to make dramatic contributions to the growth of Third World economies. It cannot build big dams, highways, ports or industrial complexes.

Moreover, the agency spreads its limited funds, about one-fifth contributed by the United States, over 150 countries and territories, and last year alone, started 1,200 projects. Experts in the field complain that the agency takes on too many projects, and they are urging headquarters in New York to concentrate its limited resources.

The agency's director, Bradford Morse, said it was trying to provide "technical assistance to heighten human skills by transferring knowledge." He said it sought "to assist countries with the institutions they need for development and pre-investment planning."

Another example of this in Senegal is a model experimental farm run with aid from the agency by Francois Faye, a Senegalese. His 100-acre (40-hectare) station has developed a pest-resistant onion and a tomato that yields 25 tons an acre instead of the customary 10.

But he conceded that there had been "some problem" in getting the word out to farmers.

MAPUTO, Mozambique — President Samora Machel has declared that Mozambique is the "No. 1 target" in a South African campaign to undermine neighboring states.

"South Africa has stepped up its destabilizing action in the independent states in the region, in the vain hope of submitting them to its sphere of political and economic influence," Mr. Machel was quoted as telling the People's Assembly in a speech Monday.

He said he had trained extension workers on the Agriculture Ministry to teach the cultivation of his new varieties. But he pointed out that "priorities are set by the government." If extension agents are rewarded for urging the production of peanuts, the big cash crop, they are not likely to spend much time on the vegetable varieties, he said.

Mozambique's Leader Assails South Africa

MAPUTO, Mozambique — President Samora Machel has declared that Mozambique is the "No. 1 target" in a South African campaign to undermine neighboring states.

"South Africa has stepped up its destabilizing action in the independent states in the region, in the vain hope of submitting them to its sphere of political and economic influence," Mr. Machel was quoted as telling the People's Assembly in a speech Monday.

He said he had trained extension workers on the Agriculture Ministry to teach the cultivation of his new varieties. But he pointed out that "priorities are set by the government." If extension agents are rewarded for urging the production of peanuts, the big cash crop, they are not likely to spend much time on the vegetable varieties, he said.

Mozambique's Leader Assails South Africa

MAPUTO, Mozambique — President Samora Machel has declared that Mozambique is the "No. 1 target" in a South African campaign to undermine neighboring states.

"South Africa has stepped up its destabilizing action in the independent states in the region, in the vain hope of submitting them to its sphere of political and economic influence," Mr. Machel was quoted as telling the People's Assembly in a speech Monday.

He said he had trained extension workers on the Agriculture Ministry to teach the cultivation of his new varieties. But he pointed out that "priorities are set by the government." If extension agents are rewarded for urging the production of peanuts, the big cash crop, they are not likely to spend much time on the vegetable varieties, he said.

Mozambique's Leader Assails South Africa

MAPUTO, Mozambique — President Samora Machel has declared that Mozambique is the "No. 1 target" in a South African campaign to undermine neighboring states.

"South Africa has stepped up its destabilizing action in the independent states in the region, in the vain hope of submitting them to its sphere of political and economic influence," Mr. Machel was quoted as telling the People's Assembly in a speech Monday.

He said he had trained extension workers on the Agriculture Ministry to teach the cultivation of his new varieties. But he pointed out that "priorities are set by the government." If extension agents are rewarded for urging the production of peanuts, the big cash crop, they are not likely to spend much time on the vegetable varieties, he said.

## Polls Say Conservatives Trail in U.K. Election

The Associated Press

DARLINGTON, England — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Party is likely to suffer its most significant defeat in four years in office in a special parliamentary election Thursday in this northeast England town, a key marginal district, according to opinion polls.

If, as predicted, the Conservatives are driven into third place behind the Labor Party and the centrist alliance of Liberals and Social Democrats, Mrs. Thatcher may decide against an early general election, now widely expected in June or the fall.

Darlington has sent a Labor member to the House of Commons by increasingly slender margins for the past 19 years. It held Darlington, a town of 66,000 voters, by a 1,052-vote majority in the 1979 general election.

But Labor has been pulling away in polls in the final days of the campaign. It needs to retain Darlington to avenge a humiliating loss to the centrist alliance on Feb. 24 in the working-class London district of Bermondsey. A second straight defeat would put in doubt the future of the party's leader, Michael Foot, 69, who said after the Bermondsey election that he would not step down.

The alliance wants to follow up its victory in Bermondsey to retain credibility for its bid to break the two major parties' 60-year hold on power.

Home Secretary William Whitelaw, the latest of several cabinet ministers to campaign in Darlington, said: "People will vote for a determined government and a prime minister who has shown, unlike so many others, she won't be blown off course." But privately the Tories admit they are worried.

Their candidate, Michael Fallon, 30, a political researcher, led the polls three weeks ago but was trailing Labor and the alliance by 9 to 15 percentage points in the soundings this week.

The latest by Market and Opinion Research International, showed Mr. Fallon at 25 percent, compared with 40 percent for Labor's Oswald O'Brien, and 34 percent for the Social Democrat, Tony Cook, a 37-year-old local television anchor man.

Mr. O'Brien, 54, a technical college lecturer, is an old-style, moderate socialist. In Bermondsey, Labor's candidate was a radical left-winger, Peter Tatchell.

Darlington, which has light industries and is an agricultural market town, has weathered the recession better than most of England's depressed northeast.

Unemployment, the issue most often raised, has more than doubled to 15 percent in Darlington since Mrs. Thatcher took office. That is two points above the national rate but three points below the regional average.

The local polls confound national soundings in which the Conservatives have done well since last year's Falkland Islands war against Argentina.

Mrs. Thatcher, who has a comfortable 36-seat overall majority in the 635-member House of Commons, had a 10-percentage-point lead in the two most recent national soundings after Bermondsey. The alliance had moved into second place, ahead of Labor.

Both old parties attack the alliance even more bitterly than they attack each other, a reflection of its threat to this country's two-party system.

Labor's education spokesman, Neil Kinnock, said to thunderous applause at a campaign rally: "There can be no middle course. Softer than socialism, more tender than Toryism. ... The only thing you can't do with the SDP [Social Democratic Party] is hold it up to the light."

## Argentina Receives First New Destroyer

United Press International

BAHIA BLANCA, Argentina — A destroyer built in West Germany and outfitted with eight French-made Exocet missiles has arrived here as part of Argentina's biggest military purchase since it lost the war last year with Britain over the Falkland Islands.

The 416-foot (127-meter), 3,300-ton (2,970-metric-ton) Almirante Brown arrived Monday at Bahia Blanca, Argentina's war fleet base.

Louis Vuitton. The art of travel.



Some travellers have talent. They look upon travel as an art.

These true connoisseurs require the best instruments, and it is for them that the Louis Vuitton craftsmen manufacture luggage.

For well over one hundred years, they have fashioned trunks, suitcases, and bags that

bear the Louis Vuitton stamp of durability, strength and refinement. They scrupulously choose materials that meet the most exacting standards. They also perpetuate the tradition of custom-made luggage.

The Louis Vuitton concept of luggage is unique. It has been maintained since 1854.

In Paris and the major cities of the world.

LOUIS VUITTON  
MARQUE DÉPOSÉE

In Europe: Paris 78 boulevard Haussmann • Pigeonière de la Madeleine  
London 100, New Bond Street • Geneva 40 rue du Marché • Lausanne 40 rue de la Préfecture 11  
Düsseldorf Königstrasse 7-9 • Hamburg Neuer Wall 30 • Munich Maximilianstrasse 12A



## INSIGHTS

# 15 Years After 'Prague Spring,' Timid Reform Blossoms Appear

By Dan Fisher

Los Angeles Times Service

PRAGUE — In this Prague spring of 1983, Central Europe's most beautiful city is a study in scaffolding.

Only the refurbished twin spires of the famous Týn Church in Old Town Square can be seen above the maze of wood and iron that covers the facade of the 15th-century center of the Hussite movement. Across the way, one side of Prague's Gothic-style Old Town Hall is similarly covered.

Both those buildings are undergoing major repairs, but in many cases Prague's scaffolding serves a different purpose, reinforcing decaying 18th-century walls and forming protective passageways along entire city blocks to shield pedestrians from falling chunks of stone and masonry.

The scaffolding is a fitting symbol of Czechoslovakia, 15 years after the 1968 Warsaw Pact invasion.

Just as wooden braces only forestall the wholesale restoration that everyone knows is necessary to revive the splendor of Prague's classic architecture, the government of Gustav Husak has concentrated on nothing so much as propping up the status quo achieved after Soviet tanks rolled back Czechoslovakia's "Prague Spring" of political and economic reforms.

## A Hint of Movement

This almost desperate conservatism has made Czechoslovakia perhaps the most stagnant of the Soviet satellite states. But now, for the first time since the post-invasion leadership reimposed tight controls over all aspects of national life, there is a hint of movement.

The evidence that Czechoslovakia may be entering a new period of cautious reform is mostly circumstantial, according to Western diplomats here.

But both they and Czechoslovak sources say that the country's growing economic problems, the progressing "normalization" of post-Soviet Poland, and, most importantly, the change of leadership in the Kremlin have injected a new suspense into the political climate.

"The circumstances are propitious for some very modest change," a Western diplomat said. "Internally, we have to change a lot of things," added a government official who asked that he not be identified by name. "Everybody

knows it. There's no doubt. But it means change within the framework of a socialist system."

No one here is predicting the beginning of some new "Prague Spring." On the contrary, it is expected that whatever loosening may take place is likely to develop very slowly — and that memories of 1968 are the main reason for this caution.

"You can't overestimate the extent to which that is a drag on everything here," a Western diplomat commented.

## Creature of the Kremlin

More so than any other East-bloc regime, Mr. Husak's is a creature of the Kremlin. It was handpicked to dismantle the 1968 reforms and its constituency remains in the Soviet Union, not in Czechoslovakia.

"Czechoslovakia is the most neutral country in the world," according to one bitter joke that circulates here. "We don't even interfere in our own internal affairs."

This slavish deference to Moscow is the reason that the death of Leonid Brezhnev and his replacement by Yuri V. Andropov has caused such uncertainty in Prague.

Mr. Husak was Brezhnev's man, the only East-bloc leader who used the familiar form of address when speaking to the late Soviet president and Communist Party chief. And the Czechoslovak leadership clearly preferred Brezhnev's favorite, Konstantin U. Chernenko, over Mr. Andropov to succeed him as head of the Soviet party.

There were reverberations here as a result of the death early in 1982 of the longtime Kremlin ideologist, Mikhail Suslov, Czechoslovakia's key hard-liner. Vasil Bilak was considered particularly close to Mr. Suslov.

As a result, one observer explained, "Two of the main figures here have lost their patrons in Moscow in a little over a year. On top of that, Andropov is promoting at least the illusion of change, and all of that is unsettling."

Mr. Andropov's emphasis on the need to reinvigorate the Soviet economy has, it is believed, strengthened the hand of a group of Czechoslovak pragmatists in the government — "You really don't want to call anybody in this regime a liberal," remarked a diplomat — who are calling for further decentralization of Czechoslovakia's economy.

For, though the change in Moscow is seen as

providing an essential framework for modest reform, it is Czechoslovakia's ailing economy that supplies the motivation.

Compared with such sister states as Poland and Romania, or even with the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia is a consumer's paradise. Along with East Germany, it ranks as the richest Communist country in the world. Per capita income here exceeds that of such Western countries as Greece, Italy and Spain.

The wooded hills on the outskirts of Prague are dotted with neat vacation homes; about 4 families in 10 have automobiles.

Prague stores are well stocked not only with food and other basic necessities but also with such relative luxuries as Czechoslovak-produced appliances, high-quality fabrics and photographic equipment. The long lines so common elsewhere in Communist Eastern Europe are rare here.

The typical citizen, however, does not weigh his standard of living against that prevailing in countries like Poland. He is more likely to remind a visitor that his country inherited 80 percent of the industrial potential of the entire Austro-Hungarian Empire after World War I and that during the 1920s and 1930s Czechoslovakia was among Europe's most affluent nations.

In another example of Czechoslovak black humor, a resident asks rhetorically: "Do you realize that Czechoslovakia before the war had the richest and best-developed economy the world has ever known?" The proof, he says, is that "no other economy could have fallen for so many years and still be viable."

## Living Standards

More important than historical comparisons, however, is what the government concedes has been a two-year stagnation in living standards. Most Czechs and Western diplomats here say there has actually been a decline.

The regime has used internal and hard-currency reserves that had been intended for social programs in order to cushion the impact of the worldwide energy and economic crisis of the mid-1970s, a government spokesman, Frantisek Kouril, said in a recent interview.

"In two years, we spent all the reserves we had," Mr. Kouril said.

Apartment construction was cut back, wage increases minimized and imports slashed to re-



Prague, the Charles Bridge, and some of the city's monuments in the background.

duce what was already one of the smallest Western debts of any East-bloc nation. "I'm in a situation where I have to explain to my wife why she doesn't have the selection of perfumes she used to have," Mr. Kouril said with a laugh.

Prices of meat and some other items were increased early last year.

"When you put all this together," Mr. Kouril added, "you get stagnation of living standards." However, he said, if government plans for increased industrial production over the next three years, living standards may begin rising again after 1985.

Critics of the regime paint a much bleaker picture. And a visitor finds signs of deeper economic crisis.

Dealings on Prague's hard-currency black

market appear to be common. A foreigner can hardly go a half an hour on the capital's streets without being approached by someone wanting to exchange money illegally. The would-be currency speculators range from respectable middle-aged men with toddlers in tow to the more usual taxicab drivers.

A dollar is worth two and a half to three times more on the black market than at the official rate of exchange, and the gap is widening.

Technically, Czechoslovak citizens can obtain foreign currency only under special circumstances. They are obliged to turn it over to the government in return for coupons that can be used in Tuzex stores, which sell otherwise unavailable imported goods.

In fact, the regime looks the other way at

currency violations. "Even I, as a dissident, can take my foreign currency to the bank and exchange it for Tuzex's coupons without any questions asked about where I got the money," an intellectual commented. "Foreign currency, no matter how it gets here, is more important than any political advantage they might get from prosecuting somebody for black-market activity."

Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal has called the country's current economic troubles unprecedented and said they constitute a "serious test" for every citizen.

Mr. Strougal is viewed by Western diplomats here as one of the pragmatists who favor the kind of economic decentralization that might get the economy growing again.

# U.S. Role in El Salvador Recalls Vietnam — but There Are Differences, Too

By William Tuohy

Los Angeles Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — The U.S. jetliner banked over the central mountain chain of El Salvador, a forested, serrated terrain that looked hauntingly like the Central Highlands of Vietnam.

A young marine, dressed in a neat three-piece suit with the Corps emblem as a stickpin, remained to another marine in civilian clothes. "That looks like rough grunt country down here man. I mean, it looks like a real bad place to fight."

Indeed it does. Nonetheless, these volcanic hills have become a bloody battleground between the Salvadoran Army and the leftist guerrilla forces, a conflict into which the United States has been increasingly drawn.

The two nations were arriving in San Salvador for U.S. Embassy guard duty. But the sight was reminiscent of an earlier experience, when marines in battle dress went ashore in March 1965, on the beaches just north of Danang in Vietnam. Those marines, too, were to be guards — at the big U.S. air base there.

Four years later, there were 550,000 American servicemen in Vietnam and, by the war's end, 57,939 had died there.

That enormous commitment began with a handful of military advisers, in the late 1950s.

Recently, President Ronald Reagan said, "There is no parallel whatsoever with Vietnam," and, "Only Salvadorans can fight this war."

President Lyndon B. Johnson in his 1964 campaign complained that those urging escalation of the Vietnam War were calling "upon us to supply American boys to do the job that Asian boys should do."

## Look of Another Place

The drive from the airport to the capital of San Salvador is in many ways reminiscent of Vietnam: roadblocks manned by soldiers, tin-

roofed shantytowns on the city's outskirts, insidious homes for the well-to-do, billboards drenched with patriotic slogans — "The people and the armed forces together for the country" — the riotous profusion of purple bougainvillea, pink hibiscus, scarlet jacaranda.

The U.S. Embassy in San Salvador, as that in Saigon was, is a grim concrete fortress.

A diplomat there complained the other day, "The Vietnam analogy is tearing at the guts of our policy here. Every time you try to do something here, you come up against it. Maybe it is a good thing that the president has provoked the debate, because one of the things we have to deal with in El Salvador is the specter of Vietnam."

There are plenty of analogies between El Salvador and Vietnam — but also many significant differences.

In El Salvador as in Vietnam:

The guerrillas are gaining the upper hand against an overextended, badly led government army; supplies are reaching the guerrillas from nearby sanctuaries; the number of civilian refugees from combat activity is rising sharply, and an indigenous population, living outside the economy, is being ignored or repressed by the government.

Senior civilian and military leaders are in many cases incompetent or corrupt; the U.S. mission is pushing the government for free elections; Washington is warning of a "domino effect" on neighboring nations; "civic action" to win "hearts and minds" is the watchword but "their" guerrillas seem to be better motivated than "our" soldiers.

Still, there are considerable differences:

The Viet Cong had 20 years' experience of hard guerrilla fighting by the time U.S. combat troops arrived, and they were supported by a large, tough fighting machine in North Vietnam; the Vietnamese guerrillas were not as fragmented as the Salvadoran irregulars, who are

estimated to number 5,000 to 6,000 and are split into five main groups, and the Salvadoran government has not been branded a post-colonial lackey regime with no real claim to nationhood — it is the government, for better or worse, of a country that has been independent for a century.

The guerrilla forces here are not peasants in black pajamas; more often they are dressed in American-style blue jeans, and they listen to American rock music on transistor radios.

Further, with Vietnam as a precedent, senior American military men seem determined to keep a low profile here. So far they have sent only 37 "trainers" into the field, and they have a self-imposed limit of 55 men.

## Dangers of Intervention

The trainers say that they wish wholeheartedly to avoid getting involved in combat operations with the Salvadorans. They seem to be fully aware of the dangers of intervening to the degree that they undermine the government — which was one of the major problems in Vietnam.

"I don't think we should turn this into a gringo war," said Colonel John D. Waghelestein, the head of the U.S. military training group here. He served two tours in Vietnam, the first as a Special Forces officer and the second with an airborne brigade.

The idea, he said, "is to train the Salvadoran Army: to advise, assist, and then let them get on with it."

But Colonel Waghelestein admits that the 22,500 men of the Salvadoran armed forces have many of the same weaknesses the South Vietnamese soldiers had: ineffective leadership, lack of experienced noncommissioned officers, failure to specialize in small-unit actions, night patrols and quick-reaction attacks on enemy concentrations.

U.S. military experts are aware that most of the Salvadoran Army works on a strict "9-to-5" schedule despite the guerrilla threat. "You've got to get your troops out into the bush looking for the gee's [guerrillas], and when you find 'em, you've got to be able to pile on," the colonel said.

## Strategic Defensive

Like the South Vietnamese, the Salvadorans find themselves on the strategic defensive. The guerrillas select the time and place of attack and mount a superior force against an inferior government garrison or patrol.

To counter this, the U.S. military group has proposed a program that would enable U.S. advisers to train 350-man, quick-reaction battalions for each of the country's 14 provinces. These would be in addition to the larger battalions based in each province, units that are generally tied to guard duty at key installations.

There also would be larger, 700-man battalions to act as a national reserve, which could be quickly deployed once the guerrilla forces were spotted or pinned down.

In all, the U.S. Military Advisory Group here wants the money to train about 5,000 more troops this year. A request for the money — \$110 million for training and equipment — is being debated by Congress.

According to U.S. military authorities, the guerrillas' strategy has been to break down the country's economy, which has been hurt over the past three years by falling coffee, sugar and cotton prices.

The guerrillas have concentrated in the northern mountains and eastern region, particularly across the Lempa River, an area they would like to isolate and declare a "liberated zone."

To counter this strategy, the government has just devised a plan that closely resembles plans devised in Vietnam. It combines military and civic action in an effort to strengthen the government presence in the embattled eastern provinces.

This plan envisages first a military sweep of the provinces of San Vicente and Usulután — perhaps sometime this summer — to clear the area of guerrillas and then station permanent security forces in the area.

Behind this shield, a nine-agency government team would begin an extensive civic action program to bring electric power, water, public health services and schools into the area — and see that land reform is carried out.

As a military observer here put it, "The idea is to get the people to view the government as



Soldiers line up Salvadorans in a search for arms and a check of identity cards in a street in the capital, San Salvador.

part of the solution — not part of the problem."

Some American reporters got hold of the story before the U.S. Embassy was ready to announce its role in the plan, and again the specter of Vietnam appeared.

Comparisons were made with the Civil Operations and Revolutionary Development Support in Vietnam, the civic action plan that involved hundreds of American advisers, civilian and military, at the provincial and district level. The Vietnam plan sometimes drew only a hazy line between civilian advisers and paramilitary action; it included the Phoenix program of assassinating Viet Cong.

It was suggested by some here that the nature of the Salvadoran plan would lead to the increased use of firepower in the villages, with the soldiers simply being unlikely to differentiate between guerrillas and peasants.

It was also suggested that the plan would involve an increased commitment of civilian U.S. trainers who would be closer to the fighting.

Questions were raised about whether the quick-reaction battalions used to sweep the two target provinces would be tied down there, allowing the guerrillas to capture other villages farther to the north and east.

Until now, the guerrillas have moved relatively freely over wide regions, even basing themselves on the slopes of Guazapa Volcano, only 15 miles (24 kilometers) north of the capital.

Not long ago, the government launched an attack on the guerrilla-besieged town of Suchitoto, spearheaded by the Atlacatl battalion, which was trained by U.S. military men and is considered the army's best. The battalion specializes in leaving its calling cards on the bodies of guerrillas dead.

Suchitoto, a collection of single-story, tile-roofed shops and dwellings in faded pastel colors, is empty now, except for government soldiers loitering in the tiny central plaza.

Guerrilla graffiti is everywhere: "Death to the government." A Salvadoran officer said the guerrillas would probably return to Suchitoto as soon as the army pulled out, something that was commonplace in Vietnam.

## An Eerie Ride

The ride back from Suchitoto, like the drive up, is eerie: There are long stretches of absolute quiet on the road, and in Vietnam this was a sure sign of danger.

But the only soldiers encountered were men of the Atlacatl battalion, fresh camouflage cream on their faces, U.S.-made M-16 rifles ready.

"These are pretty good troops, but most of the Salvadoran Army is poor," the driver said. He served as a sergeant major with the U.S. Special Forces in Vietnam, and then returned to his home here.

"They lack leadership and noncommissioned officers," he went on. "The defense minister,

General José Guillermo García, doesn't know anything about tactics, and to run an army you've got to know tactics."

"The army needs better communications and medical supplies. The three immediate-reaction battalions are working their tails off. But if the army as a whole doesn't get better, they're going to lose."

For 42 days, the guerrillas in the Guazapa Volcano area were accompanied by Don North, a free-lance journalist. He said: "Vietnam seems a lot clearer to me, now that I have seen how the civilians support the guerrillas and the guerrillas support the civilians in Vietnam, we were never able to see the other side."

In El Salvador, he said, "Some of the men in the villages dug the fighting holes for the guerrillas to use, and the women would make as many as 500 tortillas a day for them. Further, the guerrillas would not force the people to take any action that they didn't want to."

Like the Viet Cong, Mr. North said, El Salvador's guerrillas have a political cadre whose job is to live among the people and preach the message of insurgency.

He said that coordination among the various guerrilla groups was time-consuming, that it slowed their advances considerably. However, the guerrillas are confident of winning, he said, adding that if the United States comes in heavily, the war could become a regional one.

## Boy in a Cave

The strongest impression he brought away with him, Mr. North said, was of a young boy named Ricardo huddled in a cave during a government bombing attack.

"What hit me," he said, "was that the cost of a 500-pound bomb from the United States could feed Ricardo and his whole village for life."

In their most recent success, the guerrillas occupied for four days the town of Berlin in the middle of Usulután province, while the main army reaction forces were fighting in the northernmost province, Morazan.

The guerrillas destroyed part of the town, and government aircraft caused additional damage in the course of trying to root them out with machine-gun and rocket fire.

Now, with the help of the U.S. Agency for International Development, the government is trying to clean up and rebuild Berlin.

The town with its cotton fields and coffee plantations seems to be coming back to life.

Mayor Santiago Yazbek, 60, said that reconstruction work was providing jobs for about 750 people, many of whom are refugees from elsewhere.

The mayor is credited — at least by the U.S. Embassy — with naming a new, three-room nursery school for U.S. Representative Clarence D. Long, Democrat of Maryland, the chairman of a House subcommittee on foreign aid. Mr. Long visited Berlin recently and presumably

will have a good bit to say about whether El Salvador gets further aid from Washington.

As in Vietnam, the visitor had the strong impression that the villagers of Berlin had no great love for either side. They wanted to be left in peace to get on with their lives.

If the war is not going well in the countryside, the government in San Salvador has major problems, too, with the politicians about to embark on a presidential election campaign to choose a successor to the provisional president, Alvaro Magaña. The election is to be held by the end of the year, at U.S. insistence.

There are strong rumors that Mr. García, the defense minister, will be forced to resign and that this will be followed by a shakeup in the army officer corps.

## Fears of Carnage

After the election a year ago for a constituent assembly, the assembly president, Roberto d'Aubuisson, a rightist, was widely feared to be in a position to thwart the land reform and human rights programs being pushed by the United States here as they were in Vietnam.

Mr. d'Aubuisson was accused by former U.S. Ambassador Robert E. White of being responsible for the assassination three years ago of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero. There were fears that if Mr. d'Aubuisson should become a strong candidate for president, the death squads would be active, with carnage in the cities and in the countryside.

As a condition of certifying foreign aid for El Salvador, the U.S. Congress has insisted that land reform be carried out and that the government clean up its human rights record by clamping down on the death squads, which have killed thousands of Salvadorans in the past few years.

But some Salvadoran liberals fear that because of the strong commitment to the government expressed by the Reagan administration, the right will think it can ignore the land reform program, as well as the promise to end the killing.

"Reagan seems to be giving this government an open-ended commitment, no matter what he says about supporting land reform and human rights," said a leading Salvadoran social scientist, who did not want to be identified.

"There is no way this country can escape the involvement of the United States in its internal political affairs. But since this can't be avoided, one had hoped that the United States could have been a positive force."

"But I'm afraid this new pacification plan will simply mean that the army will revert to low-risk tactics — bomb, shell and pursue a scorched-earth policy — and that the cost in bloodshed will be substantial."

As in Vietnam, the issues in El Salvador are complicated, the solutions unclear, and there is no easy victory in sight.



A girl weeps in a Salvadoran village after learning that rebels killed her father.







WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1983

## BUSINESS PEOPLE

### New Tosco Executive in London Stresses Energy Research Need



Jean Paul Legrand

Jean Paul Legrand, recently appointed a senior vice president of Tosco Corp., says falling oil prices do not lessen the need for his company's efforts to develop expensive new forms of energy.

"During surpluses we should be looking to times of shortages," he said. "One day there will be a requirement for synthetic oil."

Mr. Legrand heads Tosco's regional office for Europe, Africa and the Middle East, which is moving to London from Paris.

Tosco is one of the largest independent U.S. refiners and is a producer of crude oil, chiefly by the application of enhanced recovery techniques. The Los Angeles-based company also develops and licenses technologies to produce oil, gas and by-products from oil shale, coal and other solid hydrocarbons.

With its recent acquisition of AZL Resources, Tosco has gained an equity position in International Energy Development Corp., a Geneva and London-based company that deals with energy development in the Third World and ownership of Credit Immobilier de Genève. Tosco also is expanding its petroleum trading in Europe, Mr. Legrand said.

Mr. Legrand joined Tosco in 1974 as manager of the Paris and London offices and was made a vice president in 1980. Before joining Tosco, he spent six years as an independent oil consultant. His experience in the international oil market also includes nine years as a negotiator with Elf Aquitaine and 10 years with Shell International.

From 1948 to 1952 Mr. Legrand was secretary of the oil committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation, now OECD. He is French-born and holds a degree in engineering from the University of Paris as well as a degree in economics from Cambridge University.

### Barclays Shifts Executives

Barclays Group is shifting around its top executives in some of the world's biggest debtor countries. Named the group's representative in Nigeria was Leslie Robinson; in Indonesia, the new representative is Peter Freeman and in Brazil it is Anthony Addis.

Mr. Robinson, who is based in Lagos, was previously an international manager in the London head office of Barclays Bank International. Mr. Freeman was transferred to his position in Jakarta from London, where he was with the bank's international finance division. Mr. Addis was moved from Seoul, where he was chief manager of the Barclays branch, to São Paulo.

### Other Appointments

Lord Rayner, a joint vice chairman and joint managing director of Marks & Spencer, will become chief executive of the British retail chain April 1, succeeding Lord Steff, who was chief executive and joint managing director and will remain chairman.

Dow Chemical Europe has named Henk R.M. Kila general manager for its Middle East-Africa region, succeeding Colin Goodchild, who has been appointed president of Dow Chemical Pacific in Hong Kong. Mr. Kila is based in Geneva.

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank has named Pieter van Gool, currently in charge of correspondent banking, as general manager to head the international commercial banking division starting April 6. He will succeed Michael Drabbe, who will join the bank's board of managing directors.

Philippe Lambert has been named to succeed J.A. Odet as general manager of Banque Bruxelles Lambert (Suisse) on June 1. Mr. Odet will become chairman of the Swiss subsidiary and senior financial adviser to the parent company.

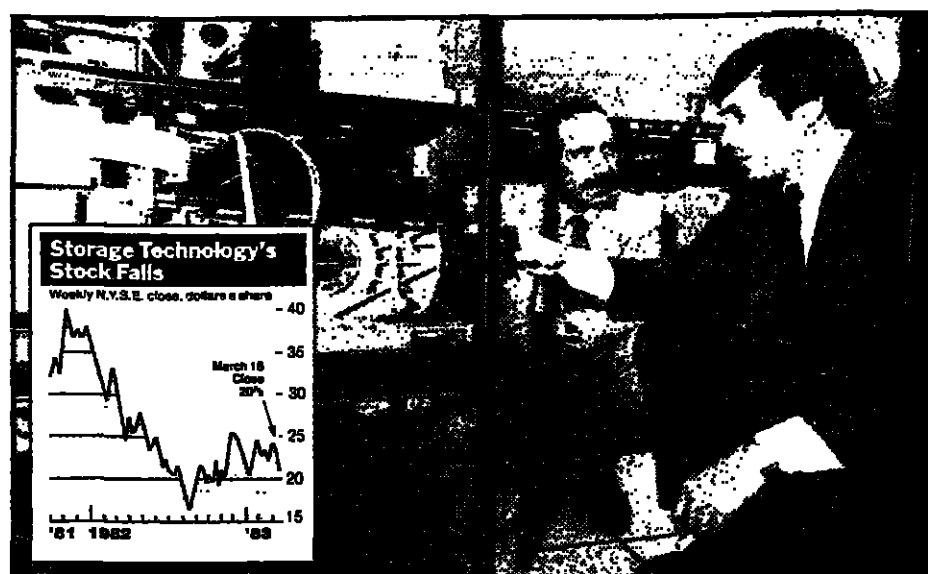
Hans Bernhard Herzog will succeed Ralph Saemann on May 18 as head of the plastics and additives division of Ciba-Geigy. Eric Zanger, now in charge of the Australian subsidiary of the Basel-based chemicals and pharmaceuticals group, will take over responsibility for the Airwick division in June.

N.J. Keen and N.R. Balfour have resigned from the board of European Banking Group. Mr. Keen plans to set up a financial services company. Mr. Balfour, a member of the European Parliament, said he wants to devote more time to his political career and will work part-time with Mr. Keen in his new venture.

The Royal Bank of Canada has appointed Robert C. Paterson to the new position of executive vice president, treasury and money markets, effective June 1. He will be transferred to Toronto from London, where he is now chairman of RBC Holdings, the unit that manages the bank's investments in banking and finance company subsidiaries in Europe, the Caribbean and the Far East.

David G. Heywood has been appointed a director of British American Tobacco. He was finance director of the B.A.T. (U.K. and Export) subsidiary, On Aug. 1 he will become finance director of B.A.T., succeeding Noel Goddard, who will retire.

—BRENDA HAGERTY



Jesse I. Aweida, center, chairman and chief executive of Storage Technology, discusses the 8380 disk drive with Robert Ganter, program manager of the product.

## Storage Technology Pins Hope For Future on New Disk Drive

By Thomas C. Hayes

New York Times Service

LOUISVILLE, Colorado — Storage Technology usually has proved itself lithe and resourceful, dancing in the shadow of the computer industry giant, International Business Machines.

But the company took a nasty fall last year when a bad batch of disk drives caused computer system failures at several large corporations.

The \$17-million bill to remedy the situation contributed to Storage Technology's first drop in annual profit since 1974. They had grown at an average yearly rate of more than 40 percent for the last 10 years.

Perhaps worse, though, was the damage to the company's reputation for sound engineering at an especially portentous time.

Storage Technology is about to begin shipping its new thin-film disk drive, the 8380, nearly 10 months after IBM established a lead with its 8380. The 8380 is a glamour entry among a half-dozen new products on the way — products that Jesse I. Aweida, chairman and chief executive, is counting on to contribute about another \$1 billion in sales at Storage Technology in 1985.

That is a tall order, considering that the company passed \$1 billion in total revenue — at \$1.1 billion, a 17-percent gain over 1981 — for the first time last year. Net income, at \$64.7 million, or \$1.88 a share, dropped 21 percent. With customer demand still tepid, the company said on March 14 that it was laying off 500 of its 8,100 workers in Colorado, mainly in its administrative staff.

Yet analysts expect the market for thin-film disk drives to exceed \$5 billion in two years, up from \$2 billion this year. If its 8380 catches on this spring, Storage Technology could capture 20 percent of the thin-film disk business by 1984 and 25 percent by 1985, according to Stephen T. McClellan, a technology analyst with Salomon Brothers.

He wrote in a recent report that the 8380 is smaller, faster and easier to manufacture than the 3380 that IBM began to ship late in 1981. If he is right, Mr. Aweida's sales projection may turn out to be conservative.

At the moment, however, many customers and analysts have adopted a cautious attitude. "We're giving it a cool reception because we want somebody else to work the bugs out," a computer systems manager in a major aerospace company said.

It does not matter that Storage Technology company (Continued on Page 10, Col. 2)

ny passed \$1 billion in total revenue — at \$1.1 billion, a 17-percent gain over 1981 — for the first time last year. Net income, at \$64.7 million, or \$1.88 a share, dropped 21 percent. With customer demand still tepid, the company said on March 14 that it was laying off 500 of its 8,100 workers in Colorado, mainly in its administrative staff.

Yet analysts expect the market for thin-film disk drives to exceed \$5 billion in two years, up from \$2 billion this year. If its 8380 catches on this spring, Storage Technology could capture 20 percent of the thin-film disk business by 1984 and 25 percent by 1985, according to Stephen T. McClellan, a technology analyst with Salomon Brothers.

He wrote in a recent report that the 8380 is smaller, faster and easier to manufacture than the 3380 that IBM began to ship late in 1981. If he is right, Mr. Aweida's sales projection may turn out to be conservative.

At the moment, however, many customers and analysts have adopted a cautious attitude. "We're giving it a cool reception because we want somebody else to work the bugs out," a computer systems manager in a major aerospace company said.

It does not matter that Storage Technology company (Continued on Page 10, Col. 2)

## N.Y. Stock Prices End Day Mixed; Bad News Affects Several Issues

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — A disappointing report on durable goods orders caused prices on the New York Stock Exchange to weaken Tuesday afternoon, and they ended the day mixed.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which Monday rose 7.55 points, spent most of Tuesday slightly higher but changed direction immediately after the durable goods report and closed off about 2.33 at 1,122.96. A local cable failure in New York prevented transmission of the exact closing Dow and many closing prices.

Advancing issues just squeaked past declines, by about 30 issues. Volume widened to 79.6 million shares from 72.16 million Monday.

Analysts said investors were nervous about the extreme vulnerability of certain issues to bad news — often a signal that the market is overbought.

Waste Management was the most glaring example of a stock that seemed to fall into a "black hole," as one analyst put it, after charges that the company illegally dumped toxic chemicals. Waste Management was the volume leader for the second day in a row and dropped 7 1/2 to 41 1/2, adding to its 10 1/2-point slide Tuesday.

Baldwin United continued a fall that started last week, when the stock gave up 9 1/2 points; it was down 1 1/2 Tuesday at 17 1/2 in heavy trading. Baldwin was the subject of negative news all last week. Arkansas fined the company \$100,000, brokerage houses stopped selling its annuities and Citibank lifted letters of credit backing commercial paper issued by a Baldwin subsidiary.

Waste Management was the most glaring example of a stock that seemed to fall into a "black hole," as one analyst put it, after charges that the company illegally dumped toxic chemicals. Waste Management was the volume leader for the second day in a row and dropped 7 1/2 to 41 1/2, adding to its 10 1/2-point slide Tuesday.

Baldwin United continued a fall that started last week, when the stock gave up 9 1/2 points; it was down 1 1/2 Tuesday at 17 1/2 in heavy trading. Baldwin was the subject of negative news all last week. Arkansas fined the company \$100,000, brokerage houses stopped selling its annuities and Citibank lifted letters of credit backing commercial paper issued by a Baldwin subsidiary.

Waste Management was the most glaring example of a stock that seemed to fall into a "black hole," as one analyst put it, after charges that the company illegally dumped toxic chemicals. Waste Management was the volume leader for the second day in a row and dropped 7 1/2 to 41 1/2, adding to its 10 1/2-point slide Tuesday.

Baldwin United continued a fall that started last week, when the stock gave up 9 1/2 points; it was down 1 1/2 Tuesday at 17 1/2 in heavy trading. Baldwin was the subject of negative news all last week. Arkansas fined the company \$100,000, brokerage houses stopped selling its annuities and Citibank lifted letters of credit backing commercial paper issued by a Baldwin subsidiary.

Waste Management was the most glaring example of a stock that seemed to fall into a "black hole," as one analyst put it, after charges that the company illegally dumped toxic chemicals. Waste Management was the volume leader for the second day in a row and dropped 7 1/2 to 41 1/2, adding to its 10 1/2-point slide Tuesday.

Baldwin United continued a fall that started last week, when the stock gave up 9 1/2 points; it was down 1 1/2 Tuesday at 17 1/2 in heavy trading. Baldwin was the subject of negative news all last week. Arkansas fined the company \$100,000, brokerage houses stopped selling its annuities and Citibank lifted letters of credit backing commercial paper issued by a Baldwin subsidiary.

Waste Management was the most glaring example of a stock that seemed to fall into a "black hole," as one analyst put it, after charges that the company illegally dumped toxic chemicals. Waste Management was the volume leader for the second day in a row and dropped 7 1/2 to 41 1/2, adding to its 10 1/2-point slide Tuesday.

Baldwin United continued a fall that started last week, when the stock gave up 9 1/2 points; it was down 1 1/2 Tuesday at 17 1/2 in heavy trading. Baldwin was the subject of negative news all last week. Arkansas fined the company \$100,000, brokerage houses stopped selling its annuities and Citibank lifted letters of credit backing commercial paper issued by a Baldwin subsidiary.

Waste Management was the most glaring example of a stock that seemed to fall into a "black hole," as one analyst put it, after charges that the company illegally dumped toxic chemicals. Waste Management was the volume leader for the second day in a row and dropped 7 1/2 to 41 1/2, adding to its 10 1/2-point slide Tuesday.

Baldwin United continued a fall that started last week, when the stock gave up 9 1/2 points; it was down 1 1/2 Tuesday at 17 1/2 in heavy trading. Baldwin was the subject of negative news all last week. Arkansas fined the company \$100,000, brokerage houses stopped selling its annuities and Citibank lifted letters of credit backing commercial paper issued by a Baldwin subsidiary.

Waste Management was the most glaring example of a stock that seemed to fall into a "black hole," as one analyst put it, after charges that the company illegally dumped toxic chemicals. Waste Management was the volume leader for the second day in a row and dropped 7 1/2 to 41 1/2, adding to its 10 1/2-point slide Tuesday.

Baldwin United continued a fall that started last week, when the stock gave up 9 1/2 points; it was down 1 1/2 Tuesday at 17 1/2 in heavy trading. Baldwin was the subject of negative news all last week. Arkansas fined the company \$100,000, brokerage houses stopped selling its annuities and Citibank lifted letters of credit backing commercial paper issued by a Baldwin subsidiary.

Waste Management was the most glaring example of a stock that seemed to fall into a "black hole," as one analyst put it, after charges that the company illegally dumped toxic chemicals. Waste Management was the volume leader for the second day in a row and dropped 7 1/2 to 41 1/2, adding to its 10 1/2-point slide Tuesday.

Baldwin United continued a fall that started last week, when the stock gave up 9 1/2 points; it was down 1 1/2 Tuesday at 17 1/2 in heavy trading. Baldwin was the subject of negative news all last week. Arkansas fined the company \$100,000, brokerage houses stopped selling its annuities and Citibank lifted letters of credit backing commercial paper issued by a Baldwin subsidiary.

Waste Management was the most glaring example of a stock that seemed to fall into a "black hole," as one analyst put it, after charges that the company illegally dumped toxic chemicals. Waste Management was the volume leader for the second day in a row and dropped 7 1/2 to 41 1/2, adding to its 10 1/2-point slide Tuesday.

Baldwin United continued a fall that started last week, when the stock gave up 9 1/2 points; it was down 1 1/2 Tuesday at 17 1/2 in heavy trading. Baldwin was the subject of negative news all last week. Arkansas fined the company \$100,000, brokerage houses stopped selling its annuities and Citibank lifted letters of credit backing commercial paper issued by a Baldwin subsidiary.

Waste Management was the most glaring example of a stock that seemed to fall into a "black hole," as one analyst put it, after charges that the company illegally dumped toxic chemicals. Waste Management was the volume leader for the second day in a row and dropped 7 1/2 to 41 1/2, adding to its 10 1/2-point slide Tuesday.

Baldwin United continued a fall that started last week, when the stock gave up 9 1/2 points; it was down 1 1/2 Tuesday at 17 1/2 in heavy trading. Baldwin was the subject of negative news all last week. Arkansas fined the company \$100,000, brokerage houses stopped selling its annuities and Citibank lifted letters of credit backing commercial paper issued by a Baldwin subsidiary.

Waste Management was the most glaring example of a stock that seemed to fall into a "black hole," as one analyst put it, after charges that the company illegally dumped toxic chemicals. Waste Management was the volume leader for the second day in a row and dropped 7 1/2 to 41 1/2, adding to its 10 1/2-point slide Tuesday.

Baldwin United continued a fall that started last week, when the stock gave up 9 1/2 points; it was down 1 1/2 Tuesday at 17 1/2 in heavy trading. Baldwin was the subject of negative news all last week. Arkansas fined the company \$100,000, brokerage houses stopped selling its annuities and Citibank lifted letters of credit backing commercial paper issued by a Baldwin subsidiary.

Waste Management was the most glaring example of a stock that seemed to fall into a "black hole," as one analyst put it, after charges that the company illegally dumped toxic chemicals. Waste Management was the volume leader for the second day in a row and dropped 7 1/2 to 41 1/2, adding to its 10 1/2-point slide Tuesday.

Baldwin United continued a fall that started last week, when the stock gave up 9 1/2 points; it was down 1 1/2 Tuesday at 17 1/2 in heavy trading. Baldwin was the subject of negative news all last week. Arkansas fined the company \$100,000, brokerage houses stopped selling its annuities and Citibank lifted letters of credit backing commercial paper issued by a Baldwin subsidiary.

## Currency Markets Calm, Awaiting French Plan

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Trading in the foreign exchange markets turned calm Tuesday, a sharp contrast to the hectic atmosphere Monday when all eight currencies participating in the European Monetary System were realigned.

Dealers attributed the erratic trading Monday to fears that the EMS might fall apart and wreck the European Community. This fueled a near-panic shift into the dollar. The fact that most Continental central banks did not intervene in the market Monday also added to the confusion.

On Tuesday, with the dollar off the highs of Monday, market operators appeared to be sitting back to await details of the austerity measures the French government was expected to announce Wednesday to accompany the latest devaluation of the franc.

The French measures will aim essentially at reducing domestic consumption as a means of cutting imports and spurring French producers to find sales in export markets. If the measures are perceived by the market as being tough, dealers said, the foreign exchange market will probably remain calm. If not, the franc could come under attack again, triggering a new wave of currency speculation.

Market operators appeared Tuesday to give the French government the benefit of any doubt about its determination to improve the economic situation. The franc spent the day at the upper limit of its new value against the Deutsche mark at 33.35 pfennigs. This obliged the Bank of France to buy marks — a sharp contrast to the weeks leading up to the realignment, when huge sales of reserves were needed to keep the franc falling below the EMS floor.

With the franc at its ceiling within the EMS system of fixed exchange rates, the franc rate against the U.S. dollar is the determining factor of the dollar rate against the other currencies. If the franc weakens within the EMS, dealers say, the mark will have room to appreciate against the dollar.

As it was, the currencies moved in a narrow range Tuesday. The franc was quoted at 7.19 to 7.25 against the dollar and closed at 7.23. The mark traded at 2.40 to 2.41 and closed in Europe at 2.407 to the dollar.

Dealers said money that had been moved into marks in anticipation of the realignment was moving into francs to take advantage of the nearly eight-point differential in interest rates now that there was no immediate risk of a new currency realignment.

Eurofranc interest rates, which exceeded 3,000 percent on overnight money in the prelude to the realignment, collapsed Tuesday to a range of 12 to 13 percent, on a par with the level of domestic rates. Short-term Eurofranc rates are 5 to 5 1/2 percent.

At the same time, however, the dollar itself was strong. It was buoyed by very firm short-term interest rates — the cost of overnight dollars was quoted Tuesday at 8 1/2 to 8 3/4 percent — and by fears that the Federal Reserve might be nudging rates up.

This had a particularly bad effect on sterling, which is suffering from rumors of yet another decline in the price of oil. Sterling touched a new low against the dollar of \$1.47 Tuesday.

Market analysts predicted that dollar interest rates would remain quiet through the end of this month as banks and corporations squared their books for their first-quarter reports. Companies traditionally dress up their balance sheets by borrowing dollars while nudging rates up.

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 5)

exceeded 3,000 percent on overnight money in the prelude to the realignment, collapsed Tuesday to a range of 12 to 13 percent, on a par with the level of domestic rates. Short-term Eurofranc rates are 5 to 5 1/2 percent.

At the same time, however, the dollar itself was strong. It was buoyed by very firm short-term interest rates — the cost of overnight dollars was quoted Tuesday at 8 1/2 to 8 3/4 percent — and by fears that the Federal Reserve might be nudging rates up.

This had a particularly bad effect on sterling, which is suffering from rumors of yet another decline in the price of oil. Sterling touched a new low against the dollar of \$1.47 Tuesday.

Market analysts predicted that dollar interest rates would remain quiet through the end of this month as banks and corporations squared their books for their first-quarter reports. Companies traditionally dress up their balance sheets by borrowing dollars while nudging rates up.

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 5)

## Volcker Says Fed Tightening Grip

By John M. Berry

and David S. Broder

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Federal Reserve Chairman Paul A. Volcker has told Reagan administration officials that the central bank is "smuggling up" its policy in response to recent rapid growth of the money supply.

A senior administration official said Monday that Mr. Volcker meant that he is "taking in a little of the slack, but not really pulling on the rope."

Some short-term interest rates, such as the rate paid by banks on large certificates of deposit, have risen recently by as much as half a percentage point. In consequence, a number of financial analysts have suggested that the Federal Reserve has been slightly less accommodating in providing reserves to the banking system. Mr. Volcker's remarks seem to confirm that.

The analysts said the increases likely would preclude any further declines in the banks' prime lending rate, which is now 10 1/2 percent.

At a meeting with reporters, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said Monday that Mr. Volcker "is trying to be accommodative to the recovery and keep money loose but not too loose. He's walking a narrow line."

Mr. Regan expressed concern about the rapid growth of the money supply, as Mr. Volcker did recently at a congressional hearing. But the Treasury secretary also said he is confused.

"We need a better definition and more precise figures," the Treasury secretary said.

During February M-1 grew at a 21.2-percent annual rate. The Fed has indicated that it would like to see M-1 expand at a rate of 4 to 8 percent between the fourth quarter of 1982 and the fourth quarter of 1983.

Mr. Regan suggested that it might be necessary to redefine the various measures of money, possibly removing the Super NOW accounts from M-1, which is the measure of transaction balances and does not include savings and time deposits.

An unlimited number of checks can be written on a Super NOW account, but financial institutions can pay any interest rate they choose on the deposit as long as the balance is \$2,500 or more. Some undefined portion of Super NOWs represent savings as opposed to transactions balances, analysts agree.

"We need a better definition and more precise figures," the Treasury secretary said.

During February M-1 grew at a 21.2-percent annual rate. The Fed has indicated that it would like to see M-1 expand at a rate of 4 to 8 percent between the fourth quarter of 1982 and the fourth quarter of 1983.

Mr. Regan expressed concern about the rapid growth of the money supply, as Mr. Volcker did recently at a congressional hearing. But the Treasury secretary also said he is confused.

"We need a better definition and more precise figures," the Treasury secretary said.

During February M-1 grew at a 21.2-percent annual rate. The Fed has indicated that it would like to see M-1 expand at a rate of 4 to 8 percent between the fourth quarter of 1982 and the fourth quarter of 1983.

Mr. Regan expressed concern about the rapid growth of the money supply, as Mr. Volcker did recently at a congressional hearing. But the Treasury secretary also said he is confused.

"We need a better definition and more precise figures," the Treasury secretary said.

During February M-1 grew at a 21.2-percent annual rate. The Fed has indicated that it would like to see M-1 expand at a rate of 4 to 8 percent between the fourth quarter of 1982 and the fourth quarter of 1983.

Mr. Regan expressed concern about the rapid growth of the money supply, as Mr. Volcker did recently at a congressional hearing. But the Treasury secretary also said he is confused.

"We need a better definition and more precise figures," the Treasury secretary said.

During February M-1 grew at a 21.2-percent annual rate. The Fed has indicated that it would like to see M-1 expand at a rate of 4 to 8 percent between the fourth quarter of 1982 and the fourth quarter of 1983.

Mr. Regan expressed concern about the rapid growth of the money supply, as Mr. Volcker did recently at a congressional hearing. But the Treasury secretary also said he is confused.

"We need a better definition and more precise figures," the Treasury secretary said.

During February M-1 grew at a 21.2-percent annual rate. The Fed has indicated that it would like to see M-1 expand at a rate of 4 to 8 percent between the fourth quarter of 1982 and the fourth quarter of 1983.

Mr. Regan expressed concern about the rapid growth of the money supply, as Mr. Volcker did recently at a congressional hearing. But the Treasury secretary also said he is confused.

"We need a better definition and more precise figures," the Treasury secretary said.

During February M-1 grew at a 21.2-percent annual rate. The Fed has indicated that it would like to see M-1 expand at a rate of 4 to 8 percent between the fourth quarter of 1982 and the fourth quarter of 1983.

Mr. Regan expressed concern about the rapid growth of the money supply, as Mr. Volcker did recently at a congressional hearing. But the Treasury secretary also said he is confused.

"We need a better definition and more precise figures," the Treasury secretary said.

During February M-1 grew at a 21.2-percent annual rate. The Fed has indicated that it would like to see M-1 expand at a rate of 4 to 8 percent between the fourth quarter of 1982 and the fourth quarter of 1983.

Mr. Regan expressed concern about the rapid growth of the money supply, as Mr. Volcker did recently at a congressional hearing. But the Treasury secretary also said he is confused.

"We need a better definition and more precise figures," the Treasury secretary said.

During February M-1 grew at a 21.2-percent annual rate. The Fed has indicated that it would like to see M-1 expand at a rate of 4 to 8 percent between the fourth quarter of 1982 and the fourth quarter of 1983.

Mr. Regan expressed concern about the rapid growth of the money supply, as Mr. Volcker did recently at a congressional hearing. But the Treasury secretary also said he is confused.

"We need a better definition and more precise figures," the Treasury secretary said.

During February M-1 grew at a 21.2-percent annual rate. The Fed has indicated that it would like to see M-1 expand at a rate of 4 to 8 percent between the fourth quarter of 1982 and the fourth quarter of 1983.

Mr. Regan expressed concern about the rapid growth of the money supply, as Mr. Volcker did recently at a congressional hearing. But the Treasury secretary also said he is confused.

"We need a better definition and more precise figures," the Treasury secretary said.

## CURRENCY RATES

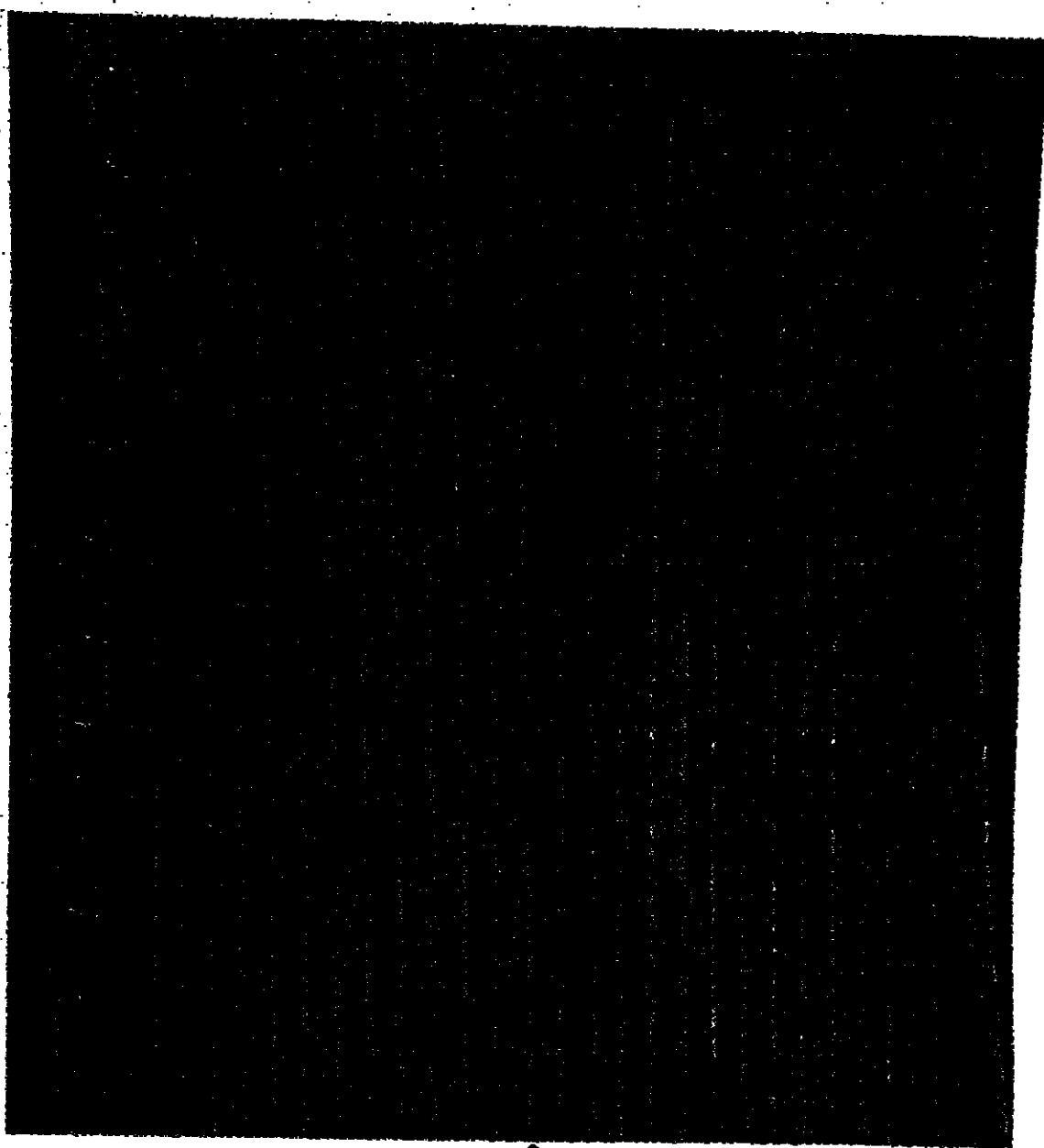
Interbank exchange rates for March 22, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.F.	Y.F.	Y.F.	Y.F.	Y.F.
Amsterdam	2.495	1.972	112.20	37.41	0.181	5.678	126.14	31.30	1.130
Brussels (a)	47.49	70.025	19.57	6.955	5.24	22.94	5.59	2.514	5.59
Frankfurt	2.405	1.968	33.35	1.272	8.25	5.007	116.16	26.14	1.130
London (b)	1.471	—	1.546	10.603	2.160	3.96	69.715	3.022	12.578
Osaka	1.439	2.122	39.20	19.85	53.39	30.302	65.25	16.55	—
New York	1.478	0.147	0.182	N.A.	0.177	N.A.	0.602	N.A.	—
Paris	7.205	10.626	29.85	—	5.01	26.20	15.103	34.15	84.2
Zurich	2.075	3.047	72.25	28.71	0.142	76.905	4.366	—	24.265
1 ECU	0.7321	0.6317	22.93	6.747	1.341	25.14	44.369	1.787	7.999
1 SDR	1.8015	0.7598	23.93	7.946	1.558	29.17	51.373	2.287	9.333

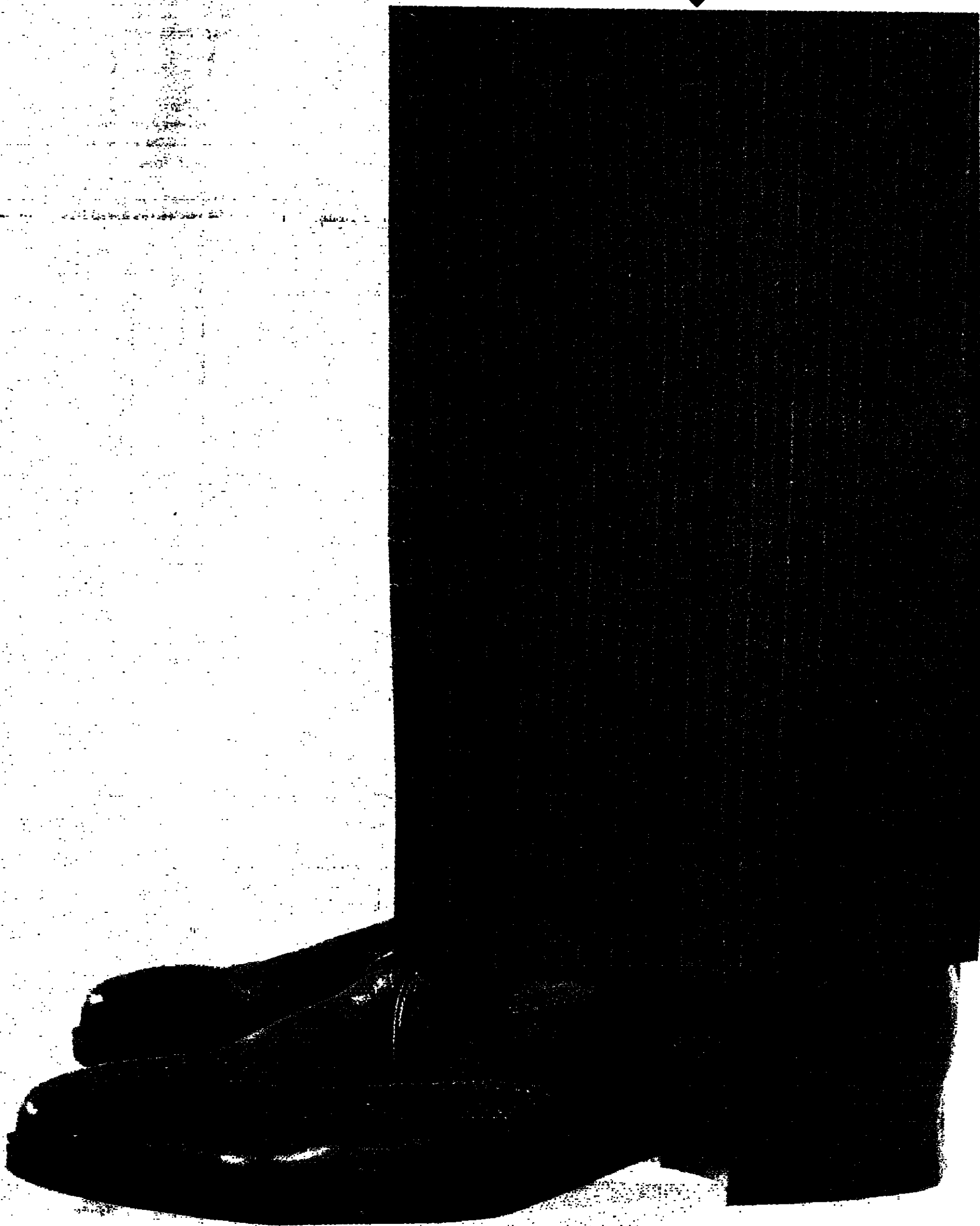








▲  
**If you shorten your legs this much  
when you fly with other airlines, you'll sit as comfortably  
as you do in SAS EuroClass.**  
▼



**SAS**  
**EuroClass**

Express check-in counters. A reserved seat in EuroClass. Quality food. Complimentary wine, beer and drinks. And free access to Scanorama lounges throughout Scandinavia. All yours for the regular Economy fare.



Tables include the nationwide prices up to 3 p.m. on Wall Street.

For advertising information contact  
Mr. John Holmes  
International Herald-Tribune  
63 Long Ave  
London WC2 9JH  
England  
Tel.: 836 4802. Telex: 262009.  
Or your local IHT representative.



Tables include the nationwide prices up to 3 p.m. on Wall Street.

[illegible]

## March 22 | 9

[illegible]

## Less China Tax On Foreign Units

*The Associated Press*

**BEIJING** China has reduced its tax on interest earned by foreign companies in China from 10 percent to 10 percent to help attract more foreign capital and technology, the Xinhua press agency reported Tuesday.

Xinhua said that, for loans made through foreign banks' permanent representatives in China, taxable income will be 15 percent of interest after deduction of costs and expenses. In some cases, the agency said, income from interest and royalties will be tax exempt.

The new 10-percent rate will apply to interest on loans, advances, and deferred payments provided for under trade or credit contracts signed after 1983 and 1985, Xinhua said. The rate will apply to royalties earned in China by foreign companies in agriculture, energy development, communications and transport, education and scientific research.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**

[illegible]

**FOR A  
MAXIMUM  
RETURN  
ON  
TIME  
INVESTED.**

**International Herald Tribune**  
We've got news for you.

**Dividends** **March 22**

[illegible]

### Cash Prices

Commodity and unit	
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.....	
Printcloth 64-30 38% yd .....	45
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton .....	21
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton .....	297
Lead scrap No 1 Ivy Pitt. ....	78 1/2
Lead spot, lb .....	
Copper elect., lb .....	
Iron (5 Straits), lb .....	
Inc. E. St L. Bonds, lb .....	3
Silver N.Y., oz .....	1

## Argentine Sale to Russia

*The Associated Press*  
**BUENOS AIRES** — The Argentine dairy cooperative Sancor announced Monday that it had sold to the Soviet Union 2,000 tons of butter worth about \$4 million. Sancor said it was Argentina's first direct sale of dairy products to the Soviet Union, which is the country's largest buyer of meat and grain.

**KNOWLEDGE is POWER**

**Successful managers need education in management.**  
Earn a Master's Degree in Management & Human Behavior, a course of study designed exclusively for the working manager.  
Request catalog and application  
California Pacific University, Dept E  
10731 Treena Street, #109  
San Diego, California 92131 U.S.A.  
Approved by the Supt. of Public  
Instruction, California State Dept.  
of Education

Mar	1,835	1,811	1,830
May	1,847	1,824	1,837
Jly	1,699	1,680	1,695

Sen	1,648	1,679	1,646
Nov	1,595	1,577	1,594
Jan	1,525	1,530	1,554
Mar	1,501	1,494	1,518

3,393 lots of 5 tons.

**GASOIL**

Mar	222.00	228.50	231.00
Apr	229.50	227.50	228.75
May	227.25	225.00	227.00
Jun	225.50	224.00	225.00
July	225.00	224.50	225.00
Aug	226.75	226.50	226.75
Sen	228.75	227.00	228.75
Oct	230.25	228.00	230.25

GOLD		N.T.				
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	419.50	420.00	414.00	415.00
Apr	414.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00	413.00

Jan	43.50	41.50	43.50	42.25	41.50	41.50
Feb	N.T.	N.T.	42.50	44.50	41.50	41.50
Mar	43.00	42.50	43.45	42.75	41.50	41.50
Apr	N.T.	N.T.	43.10	43.50	42.50	42.50
May	43.50	43.00	43.50	43.75	42.75	42.50
Jun	43.50	43.50	44.75	47.25	45.50	45.50

976 lots of 100 trays ea.

**International Herald Tribune**  
We've got news for you.

### Gold Options

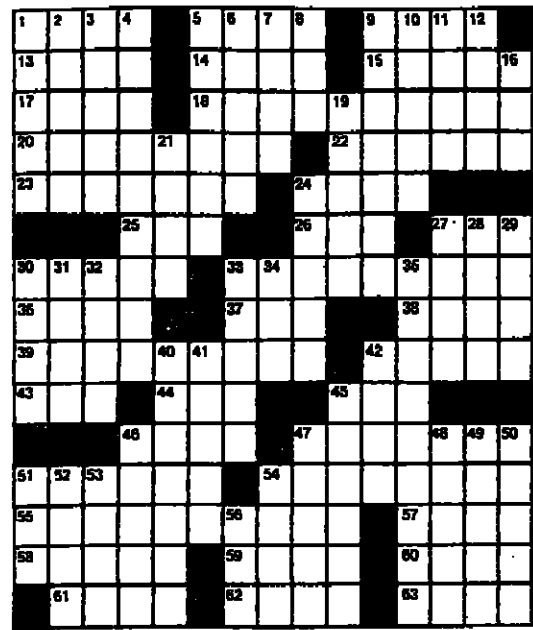
Prices	May	Aug.	Nov.
430	15.00-19.00	32.00-36.00	—
450	9.00-12.00	24.00-28.00	—
470	6.00-8.00	20.00-24.00	31.00-35.00
490	3.00-5.00	18.00-19.00	28.00-29.50
510	1.00-2.00	11.00-14.00	19.00-23.00

Gold 495.50-521.50

**Valeurs White Weld S.A.**  
 1, Quai du Mont-Blanc  
 1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland  
 Tel. 31 62.51 - Telex 28.305



## CROSSWORD



- ACROSS**
- 1 Chums
  - 5 Film detective's dog
  - 9 Yeasayers
  - 14 Inter-
  - 14 Team for tilling
  - 15 Egid and drat
  - 17 Olie's partner
  - 18 Incense source
  - 28 A Lincoln biographer
  - 22 Is quiescent
  - 23 Correcting action
  - 24 Riggings support
  - 25 Napoli number
  - 26 Variety topic
  - 27 "Winterest" hero
  - 30 Clear the windshield
  - 32 Pitfall of sorts
  - 36 Fairway choice
  - 37 Expend
  - 38 Legendary ship
  - 39 Typewriter symbol
  - 42 Curl one's lip
  - 43 — Palmas
  - 44 Ex-rim
  - 45 Chapfallen
  - 46 Miler's milieu
  - 47 Royal French title
  - 51 End of Noah's excursion
- DOWN**
- 1 Ballet movement
  - 2 destruction neighbor
  - 3 Climbing vine
  - 4 Construction material
  - 5 Quarantaine
  - 6 Ten in two on an alley
  - 7 Chinese dynasty
  - 8 What 39 Across stands for
  - 9 Cod's kin
  - 10 Less refined
  - 11 Perween's friend
  - 12 What workaholics talk
  - 16 Pugal and Long Island Abbr.
  - 19 Jelly garnish
  - 21 Town
  - 24 Emulated
  - 25 Assault's mother
  - 26 Pulitzer playwright
  - 29 Repute
  - 30 Watch word
  - 31 Bombard
  - 32 Vain ones
  - 33 Popular game bird
  - 34 Defense initials
  - 35 Snipe's cousin
  - 40 Causes destruction
  - 41 Election choice
  - 42 Tin-
  - 45 Smoothed
  - 46 Gold lace
  - 47 A P. M. before Wilson
  - 49 Home in the 40s
  - 50 High times
  - 51 Turkish general
  - 52 Roomer's remittance
  - 53 Superior
  - 54 Compos
  - 56 Sententious saying

## WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW
ALGARVE	18	14	57	Overcast	
ALGERIA	23	11	52	Fair	
AMSTERDAM	14	12	37	Overcast	
ANKARA	10	20	34	Fair	
ATHENS	19	16	46	Fair	
AUCKLAND	24	16	61	Overcast	
BANGKOK	28	10	24	Fair	
BEIJING	13	15	46	Overcast	
BERLIN	14	17	51	Stormy	
BERMUDA	20	16	48	Cloudy	
BIRMINGHAM	10	10	51	Cloudy	
BRUSSELS	8	4	37	Fair	
BUCHAREST	19	14	24	Snow	
BUDAPEST	17	14	45	Rain	
BUENOS AIRES	27	11	59	Cloudy	
CAIRO	22	17	52	Cloudy	
CASABLANCA	18	14	48	Fair	
CHICAGO	30	13	53	Overcast	
COPENHAGEN	10	10	51	Cloudy	
COSTA DEL SOL	19	13	35	Rain	
DAMASCUS	15	10	45	Overcast	
DUBLIN	8	4	34	Cloudy	
EDINBURGH	10	10	51	Cloudy	
FLORENCE	16	11	52	Cloudy	
FRANKFURT	8	4	34	Cloudy	
GENEVA	7	4	31	Clouds	
HARARE	30	16	44	Cloudy	
HELSINKI	2	3	28	Cloudy	
HONG KONG	26	19	72	Overcast	
HOUSTON	16	11	43	Fair	
ISTANBUL	12	14	49	Fair	
JERUSALEM	10	10	49	Rain	
LAS PALMAS	18	14	48	Cloudy	
LIMA	26	20	48	Cloudy	
LONDON	18	14	52	Fair	
LISBON	18	14	52	Fair	
LONDON	10	10	51	Cloudy	
LOS ANGELES	20	11	52	Cloudy	
MADRID	22	11	43	Fair	
MANILA	23	11	43	Fair	
MEXICO CITY	28	11	52	Fair	
MIAMI	24	16	41	Fair	
MILAN	13	10	30	Cloudy	
MONTREAL	4	1	30	Cloudy	
MOSCOW	9	2	28	Snow	
MUNICH	10	10	49	Snow	
NAIROBI	28	15	59	Fair	
NASSAU	28	14	47	Fair	
NEW DELHI	26	13	55	Fair	
NICE	4	4	39	Cloudy	
OSLO	4	1	30	Snow	
PARIS	10	10	51	Cloudy	
PRAGUE	7	4	34	Cloudy	
REYKJAVIK	17	11	47	Overcast	
RIO DE JANEIRO	24	17	63	Overcast	
ROME	16	11	50	Overcast	
SAD PAULO	22	14	57	Overcast	
SAN FRANCISCO	19	14	49	Overcast	
SHANGHAI	13	15	46	Overcast	
SINGAPORE	27	11	73	Overcast	
STOCKHOLM	2	3	28	Snow	
SYDNEY	28	15	59	Fair	
TAIPEI	27	11	46	Fair	
TEL AVIV	15	10	40	Rain	
TOKYO	14	10	43	Fair	
TUNIS	11	11	52	Fair	
VENICE	16	11	48	Cloudy	
VIENNA	12	14	47	Overcast	
WASHINGTON	10	10	51	Cloudy	
ZURICH	10	10	46	Overcast	

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

## ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

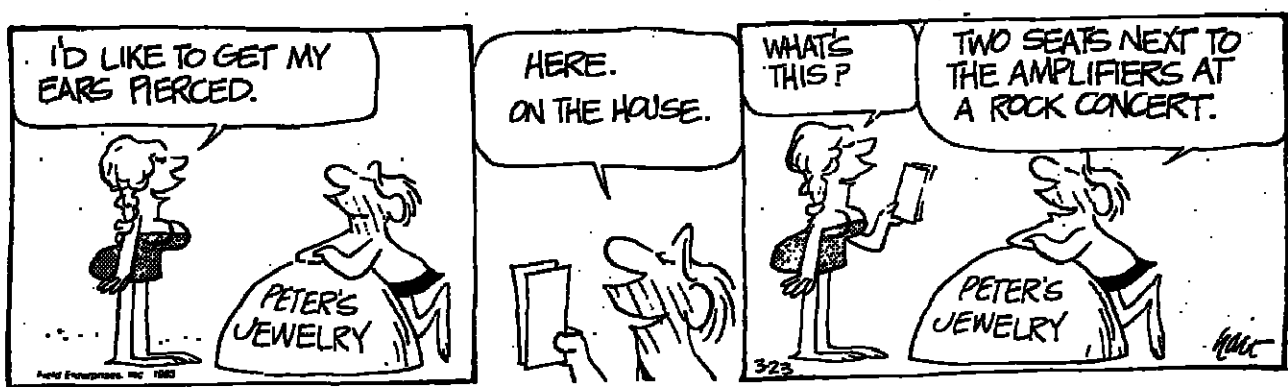
March 22, 1983

AL-KAL MANAGEMENT CO. S.A.	
(1) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(2) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(3) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(4) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(5) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(6) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(7) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(8) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(9) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(10) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(11) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(12) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(13) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(14) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(15) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(16) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(17) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(18) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(19) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(20) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(21) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(22) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(23) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(24) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(25) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(26) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(27) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(28) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(29) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(30) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(31) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(32) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(33) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(34) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(35) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(36) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(37) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(38) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(39) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(40) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(41) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(42) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(43) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(44) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(45) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(46) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(47) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(48) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(49) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(50) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(51) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(52) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(53) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(54) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(55) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(56) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(57) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(58) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(59) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(60) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(61) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(62) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(63) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(64) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(65) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(66) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(67) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(68) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(69) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(70) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(71) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(72) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(73) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(74) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(75) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(76) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(77) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(78) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(79) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(80) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(81) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(82) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(83) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(84) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(85) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(86) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(87) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(88) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(89) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(90) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(91) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(92) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(93) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(94) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(95) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(96) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(97) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(98) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(99) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75
(100) AL-KAL Trust	SP 123.75

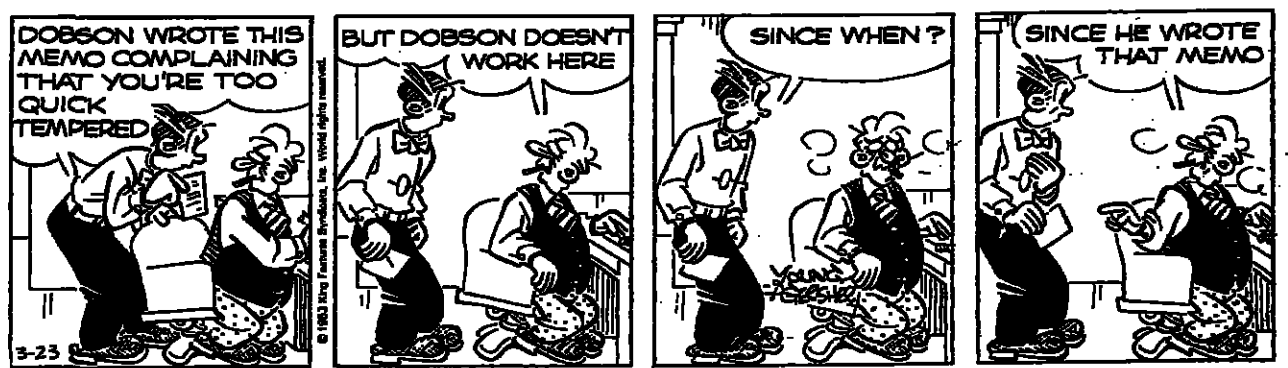
## PEANUTS



## B.C.



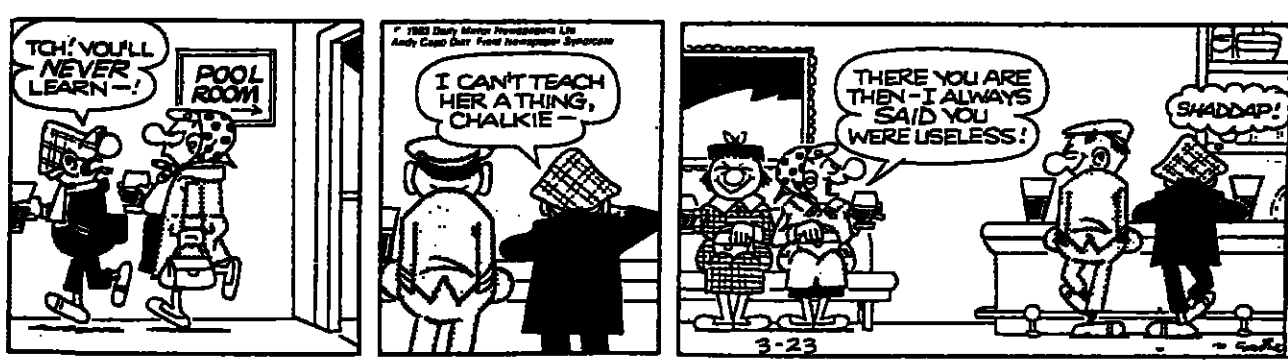
## BLONDIE



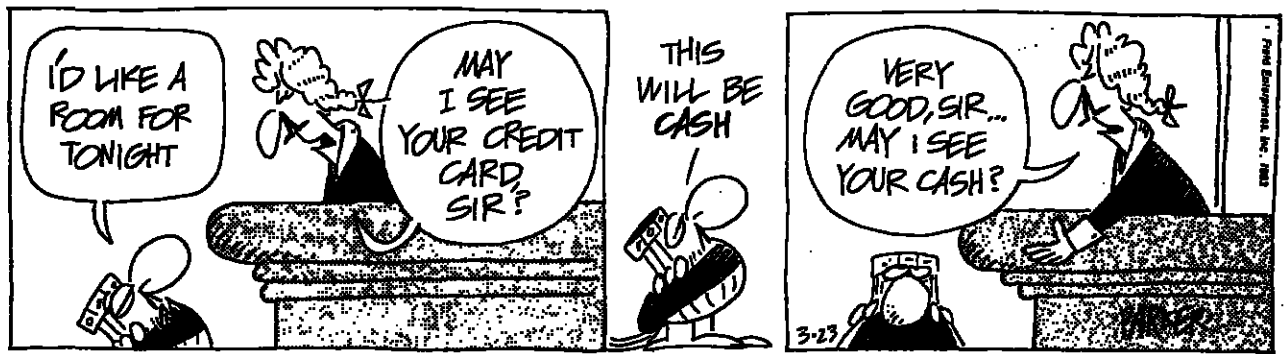
## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



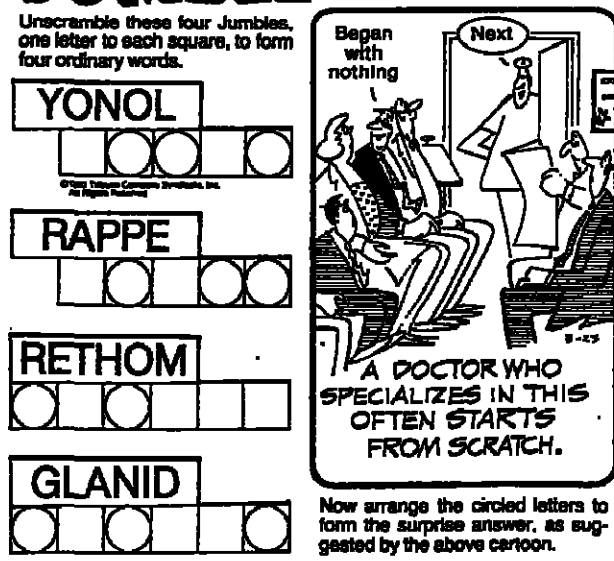
## WIZARD of ID



## REX MORGAN



## JUMBLE.



Answer here: \_\_\_\_\_ (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: EXPEL FEVER SUBURB AGHAST  
Answer: The newspaperman turned dry cleaner because he didn't believe in this—A FREE PRESS

## DENNIS THE MENACE



## BOOKS

## KILLDEER MOUNTAIN

By Dee Brown. 279 pp. \$14.95.

Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 521 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10175.

Reviewed by C.C. Loomis

DEE Brown is prolific. Twenty-two previous books are listed at the front of "Killdeer Mountain," all but a few sharing common subject matter: the western frontier in the 19th century and the struggle between Indians and the interlopers who seized their lands and destroyed their culture. Essentially, Brown is a narrative historian, but he is a switch-hitter. Fourteen of his previous works are nonfiction but eight are fiction; his two best-known books are a narrative history, "Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee," and a historical novel, "Creek Mary's Blood."

The switch from accomplished narrative historian to historical novelist may seem easy, but it is not, and Brown only partly succeeds in making that switch in "Killdeer Mountain."

A narrative historian may structure his materials so that they create a plot, but his basic story is given to him by history. A novelist, even a historical novelist, must create both his story and his plot, and the story should be pleasing, the plot significant. Brown's story may please those readers who like mystery and adventure, but the significance of his plot is obscure.

In "Killdeer Mountain," as in "Creek Mary's Blood," Brown's narrator is a newspaper reporter attempting to piece together the fragments of a story out of the past. The focus of action in the present is the opening of a new fort in the Dakotas dedicated to the memory of a Major Charles Rawley, who supposedly died in an explosion some years before. As narrator, Sam Morrison travels up the Missouri River in a paddle-wheeler bound for the ceremony, he talks to passengers who knew Rawley and discovers that Rawley's story is mysterious: Various people give differing accounts of the man and the things that he had done. The mystery deepens when Morrison realizes that a stowaway whom he has hidden in his cabin might well be Rawley, or might be an impersonator of him.

I was faintly reminded of Melville's "The Confidence Man," but in "Killdeer Mountain" all the mystification bears little philosophical or psychological fruit. At the outset of his story, Sam Morrison muses that "the world we view is a complex mirror that tricks us with false images," but any profundity latent in that idea is not realized in the story, and is unnecessary. The world holding up the mirror. The whole thing seems to be mystification for mystification's sake—or for the sake of a good story without the significance of a good plot.

Brown is at his best narrating adventurous episodes within the novel—the skirmish in which the real Major Rawley may or may not have been killed, the full-scale battle between soldiers and Indians at Killdeer Mountain, or the raid into Canada during a raging blizzard. Much of Brown's nonfiction describes military campaigns in circumstantial detail, and in this novel he draws on skills he has developed as a narrative historian.

But most readers want vivid characters in novels as well as vivid narration, and here again Brown has only limited success, partly because he has not mastered an art unnecessary to the historian but

crucial to the novelist—the art of dialogue. Brown's dialogue is artificial; it flattens his characters rather than vivifying them.

We may accept a well-educated doctor even in casual conversation describing the aftermath of gunfiring this way: "Tiny puffs of peaty smoke lifted and vanished in a sky filled with frightened birds, the whirr of their beating wings mingling and their fading with the echoes of gunfire." But we draw the line when an army sergeant talks about "taking shelter under a wide-limbed evergreen where we waited with only the soft sound of ice particles brushing the needles above us." The distinction between doctor and sergeant becomes blurred in such speeches; more serious, we sense that the author has not experienced life—experienced from within, that he has allowed them no integrity or coherence in his own imagination.

No matter how much historical matter a novel contains, it should be judged finally as a novel. A stated work of fiction, "Killdeer Mountain" occasionally evokes the atmosphere of the western frontier, and it tells a fairly good story, but it is not a good novel.

C.C. Loomis, who teaches at Dartmouth, is the author of "Word and Image: The Art of the Novel." He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

## BEST SELLERS

The New York Times  
This list is based on reports from more than 1,600 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

## FICTION

1. THE LITTLE DRUMMER GIRL, by John Le Carré
2. SPACE, by James A. Michener
3. THE DELTA STAR, by Sidney Sheldon
4. MASTER OF THE GAME, by Sidney Sheldon
5. MISTRAL'S DAUGHTER, by John Le Carré
6. ELLIS ISLAND, by Fred Mustard Stewart
7. THE MISTS OF AVON, by Marion Zimmer Bradley
8. THE VALLEY OF HORSES, by Jean M. Auel
9. ODYSSEY TWO, by Peter Strub
10. FOUNDATIONS EDGE, by Robert J. Waterman Jr.
11. THE EXTRA-TERRESTRIAL STORYBOOK, by William Katt
12. E.T. THE EXTRA-TERRESTRIAL, by Douglas Adams
13. THE UNIVERSE AND EVERYTHING, by Douglas Adams
14. SAVANNAH, by Eugene Ionesco
15. EMERALD, by Phyllis Whitney

## NONFICTION

1. MEGATREDS, by John Le Carré
2. IN SEARCH OF EXCELLENCE, by Thomas Peters and Robert J. Waterman Jr.
3. JANE FONDA'S WORK, by Jane Fonda
4. THE ONE MINUTE MANAGER, by Kenneth Blanchard and Spencer Johnson
5. BLUE HIGHWAYS, by William Least Heat Moon
6. LIVING, LOVING AND LEARNING, by Leo Buscaglia
7. AND MORE BY ANDY ROONEY, by Andrew A. Rooney
8. MARY ELLEN'S HELP YOURSELF DIET PLAN, by Mary Ellen Finkbeiner
9. THE YOUNGEST SON, by Lewis Thomas
10. LIFE EXTENSION, by Dr. Penrose and Sandy Shaw
11. JANE FONDA'S WORK OUT BOOK FOR PREGNANCY, BIRTH AND RECOVERY, by Jane Fonda
12. HOW TO MAKE LOVE TO EACH OTHER, by Alexander Pincus
13. THE FALL OF FREDDIE THE LEAF, by Leo Buscaglia
14. GROWING UP, by Russell M. White
15. A LIGHT IN THE ATTIC, by Shel Silverstein

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal West overcalled one no-trump rather than making a routine one-spade overcall and was surprised to hear two spades on her left. North would have done better to double, forcing East to escape into clubs, and South would certainly have passed two spades.

A spade was led against two no-trump, and the ten was finessed successfully. The heart jack lost to the king and West was in some difficulty. She chose to cash her club winners and exit with the heart ten. South won, took a spade finesse and ducked a diamond. East won with the ten.

South won the heart return and cashed the club queen and the diamond ace. He was hoping to end-play West, but she unblocked her diamond king and East made the remaining tricks for down two.

In the replay, an equally unsuccessful no-trump contract was attempted, this time by East-West. West chose the North one-spade overcall, and the North one-spade was doubled and North doubled with confidence.

South was required by his partnership agreements to reopen with a double, and did so, to doubt with some misgivings. North was happy to pass, and East produced an SOS redouble. This forced West into one no-trump, and North doubled with confidence.

He led a diamond, and when dummy played low, South played the six, forcing the eight. West cashed his club winners and played the diamond king, which was allowed to win.

West exited with his last diamond, and South took two diamond tricks before shuffling to a spade. North won and led a club, committing South to win and play his remaining spade.

West was left with two major suit kings, and had to make one of them. The defense played hearts taking two spade tricks at the finish, and could have reversed the procedure for the same result: two two.

NORTH			
♠ A Q J 10 9			
♥ 7 6 5			
♦ K 8 7 6 5			
♣ A Q J 10 9			
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center; margin-right: 10px;"> <div>WEST</div> <div>♠ K 9 5 4 3</div> <div>♥ A 10 8</div> <div>♦ K 8 7</div> <div>♣ A K</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center; margin-right: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> </div></div>			







## OBSERVER

## A Movable Job Action

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — News item: When the end of a two-week strike by picketers and bannermen finally restored labor peace to a Madrid bullfight arena this week, a Madrid newspaper reported a sensation of relief in taurine circles. "Others were not so sure," "Bullfighting," one matador said, "has lost a lot of its luster."

The sun rose in the east that spring and we fished the good, cold stream that fed into the Ebro and ate the good fish and I told Daughter about Hannibal.

"Hannibal was bad, but his elephants were good, and when they crossed the Ebro it was good to see," I said.

"And when the elephants passed, swinging their fine proboscises, you could feel the earth move. You have told me that many times, and it was good to hear, but now I have heard it enough."

"Daughter, you know I do not like the speaking of words of four syllables."

"I am sorry I said 'proboscises,' Papa," she said. "I will not say it again if you will take me to Pamplona to see the job action. Afterward you can tell me of the great Hannibal and the flanking movement by which he won the Battle of Cannae, and I will not look bored."

"I saw it would be bad with Daughter at Pamplona. At the hotel we drank the bad wine from the good goatskins, but she did not smile the good smile of the aficionado when I told her about 'the running of the tourists.'"

"You mean to tell me that all us tourists have to run up that narrow street while picadors on horseback chase us with those pointed sticks?" she asked. "Not for me, Pops. No way am I going to risk losing my Guecui in that stampede."

Tomas, the old waiter who took pains and only eavesdropped when you needed someone to enlarge the dialogue, said, "Is Senorita Daughter not content with the bad wine?"

"Daughter has the fear," I said. "How does the fear manifest itself, Senor Papa?"

"By outbursts of vulgar diction such as you have just overheard, Tomas. The fear causes loss of her power to speak with the biblical

purity that gives the beauty to woman."

I felt angry about missing the job action because Daughter had the fear. "Do you wish you had brought Niece instead of me, Papa?" Daughter asked.

"Niece is brave, Daughter. She would not fear the loss of a few shoes while running in front of the pickadors. She would enjoy the subtle beauty of the placarderos shouting 'Seabarer!' at the matadors crossing the picket line."

"What are the placarderos, Papa?"

"They are the union stiffs, timid ones, who wear the beautifully printed placards that say, 'This Corrida Unfair to Tormentors of El Toro.' It is fine to see their placards gleaming in the sun of afternoon while they shout threats of great violence at the matador crossovers of picket lines. Until you have seen it you cannot understand the courage that is the soul of the job action."

"It must take great courage for the matadors to challenge the placarderos, Papa."

"It does not take courage, Daughter, if the copadors are fast and know how to place the placarderos quickly into the Black Maria."

"But if the copadors are in sympathy with the pickadors and are not fast to move?"

"Then the matador's courage is tested to the full, and this is the beauty of the job action. Only the true aficionado can savor the fine terror of the moment when the matador faces the fury of the charging placarderos. It is called the moment of truth."

"What happens if the matador runs?"

"Then he becomes a chicken and loses his card in the Federated Affiliation of Matadors."

"I do not understand this sport, Papa," Daughter said.

"You do not have the delicacy needed to sense the beauty of taurine circles," I said.

I took her to the plain of Killmanjaro where we killed the kudu and drank the excellent oolong and I told her of the beauty of Hannibal's victory at Lake Trasimene while she dozed and dreamed of meeting a graceful young chicken-do who spoke colloquial English.

New York Times Service

## Keeping a Culture Alive

## Couple Makes Toronto a Czech Literary Center

By Alan Levy

International Herald Tribune

TORONTO — Josef Skvorecky wrote a novel in 1948 that wasn't published until 1958 — and then it lasted two months, denounced as "worn fruit" and a "mangy pussycat" of revisionism, withdrawn and banned.

The Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia on Aug. 21, 1968, generated no new gulags or executions, but meant cultural death to writers like Skvorecky. "When a big power wants to deprive a small country of its national consciousness, it uses the method of organized forgetting," as another Czech émigré novelist, Milan Kundera, puts it. "Contemporary Czech literature, insofar as it has any value at all, has not been printed for [more than a dozen] years; 200 Czech writers have been proscribed, including the dead Franz Kafka; 145 Czech historians have been dismissed from their posts, history has been rewritten, monuments demolished. A nation which loses awareness of its past gradually loses its self."

But Skvorecky's novel "The Cowards" is now a Penguin Modern Classic; in 1980, he won the biennial Neustadt International Prize for Literature (a stepping stone to the Nobel for Czeslaw Milosz and Gabriel Garcia Marquez). Graham Greene, who reads him in French, has compared Skvorecky's storytelling to Chekhov, Joyce and James.

Skvorecky's wife, Zdena Salivarova, 49, a notable actress of the 1960s Czech film renaissance (she played in Jan Nemec's allegorical "Report on the Party and the Guests") is a novelist in her own right ("Summer in Prague," Harper & Row, 1975).

Their only children are 135 books issued in Czech by their publishing house, 68 Publishers Toronto, which is really Salivarova's creation. Before the 1968 clampdown, Skvorecky, 58, who spoke fluent English and had an unimpaired the worst, was an appointment writer in Prague at the University of Toronto where he now teaches American literature and film history. But



Josef Skvorecky

his wife came to Canada language-less, a silent, slightly sullen shadow in the verbal glitter generated by her gifted husband at faculty gatherings.

In Toronto in 1969, Skvorecky gave his wife all his savings "to take a dental assistant's course or one of those other schemes that were advertised in the paper; anything to get Zdena working instead of moping around the house being homeless."

Salivarova remembered that "the only times my family had money — between the bad times — was from books." Her father had been jailed by both Nazis and the Socialists for being a bookseller and occasional publishing entrepreneur. She decided to use the money to publish her husband's second novel, "The Tank Corps," whose publication in Prague had just been canceled. (It was written in 1954.)

The book was set in type at a Polish print shop on an ancient linotype machine during the printer's spare time. Between proofs, Salivarova rummaged through her husband's address book for contacts in the émigré colonies of the United States, Australia, Austria, Switzerland, West Germany, Britain and Canada. There are nearly 50,000 Czechs and Slovaks in Toronto alone, Salivarova wrote to 300, offering the book and asking for more names. By the time her printing of 2,000 copies was off

the presses, she had 1,000 names and nearly twice as many orders.

The Skvoreckys had discovered their merchandising secret, Czech immigrants of the class of 1938 (refugees from Hitler) and 1948 (from the Communist takeover) could now revisit Czechoslovakia as tourists; they would order one copy for themselves plus another to smuggle back into the old country. The books were marketed in handsome paperback, durably bound — since each book that gets into Czechoslovakia has an estimated 150 readers. One copy sold for the equivalent of \$6 in the West, but two sold for only \$3 — and in the second was a reply card asking the buyer to say, without too much detail, how he or she disposed of it.

So the Skvoreckys know that 200 to 250 copies of every book they have published are safely inside Czechoslovakia, enabling writers like Kundera, Arnost Lustig and Jan Benes not only to continue writing in their mother tongue, but to be read in Czechoslovakia. (Other émigré Czech-language publishers include Index in Cologne, at least four others in West Germany, two in Switzerland and one in England, but their combined output does not equal 68's.)

Even when confiscated at Czech border crossings, 68's books are read by customs officers before being locked up as evidence, according to travelers who have been detained, deported, or just learning for having them. In Czechoslovakia, the woman lost her job for reading a 68 publication and a schoolteacher who was sent one in the mail as a gift was summoned to a police station for questioning.

Random imports by tourists proved inadequate for the Czech thirst for good literature, so book smugglers materialized. Czechoslovak police last year seized a car with two Frenchmen and hundreds of outlawed books, many of them issued by 68. About 50 people were arrested as a result.

Of the first 19 books, seven were by Skvorecky and one by Salivarova and virtually all were by émigrés. By then, Salivarova



Zdena Salivarova in front of a painting for the cover of a forthcoming novel by her husband, "A Swell Season."

had 6,000 addresses plus a slipped disc from dragging mailbags to the post office, but she was also fluent in English, having mastered the language needed to obtain an export license or deal with a trade commissioner.

In the early 1970s, the couple flirted with the idea of fulfilling a second mission: keeping banned authors still living in Czechoslovakia in print by publishing their manuscripts. "We were afraid to ask them to risk publishing with us," Skvorecky recalls, "until we found out that they were more afraid of them than they were for themselves." Works by Ludvik Vaculik and the jailed Václav Havel were added to the 68 list.

The couple have another campaign. "We create writers," says Salivarova. "Young exiles who started writing in Czech because we inspired them." Two of these are Jan Novak, whose play "Bohemian Heaven" has been produced in Greenwich Village, and Ota Uje, teaching at the State University of New York in Binghamton.

The publishing house now operates like a book club, with some 12,000 members. Printings re-

main small (from 1,000 for poetry, 3,000 for a Skvorecky, Kundera or Vaculik novel, which cost from \$7,500 to \$10,000 to print). Thanks to the pre-selling, a season of 15 books is planned ahead, instead of one edition at a time.

Most of the profits are plowed back into the business, which recently moved out of the two-story Cabbageton row house the Skvoreckys bought in 1973. At headquarters at No. 112 on fashionable Avenue Road, the books are now printed with computerized typesetting machines, programmed in Czech, English, and Canadian French. Two doors up Avenue Road is Salivarova's latest enterprise: a printing business that does contract work in Italian, German, Hungarian, French, Danish, Serbian, Russian and Polish, as well as in Czech and English.

Salivarova has hardly had a chance to write. Next year, however, Skvorecky plans to change that by taking over the print empire for his wife during his summer recesses. "The last opportunity she had to write," he says, "was during a postal strike. She produced a novella in three days."

## PEOPLE

## Playwright to Direct 'Salesman' in Beijing

The playwright Arthur Miller arrived in Beijing to direct a production of his 1949 Pulitzer Prize-winning play "Death of a Salesman." The play was translated into Chinese by Ying Ruocheng, a noted actor who will star in the Beijing People's Art Theater production. The first performance is scheduled for May. Ying also translated Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure" for a recent production. He starred as Khabib Khan in last year's television mini-series "Marco Polo" and returned in January from five months of lecturing in the United States. Miller, who toured China in 1978, was accompanied by his wife, the photographer Anne Morath, and their daughter, Rebecca.

Nancy Reagan will appear with Washington's National Symphony under its music director, Mstislav Rostropovich, who will conduct the first lady's performance next Monday night with the orchestra. She narrates the Ogeen Naisi story to Camille Saint-Saëns' "Carnival of the Animals."

Robert F. Kennedy Jr., who failed his first bar exam and is awaiting results of his second, has suffered another legal disappointment, losing his first trial as an assistant Manhattan district attorney. A jury deliberated nine hours before finding garment worker Leonard Walker innocent of murdering a co-worker's jaw during the last July. After the verdict, William J. McGee, Jr., who said he was the son of the late senator, "Don't be concerned. You tried a proper case."

Ralph Abernathy, the civil rights leader and close associate of the late Martin Luther King Jr., has undergone successful preventive surgery to bypass a blocked artery in his brain.

More than 600 aboriginal children journeyed to the outback town of Tennant Creek in central Australia, by bus to greet a sun-burned Prince Charles and Princess Diana and present them with a hunting bow and arrow. Charles, dressed in a safari suit, waved the primitive weapon toward some of the 100-odd reporters accompanying the royal couple on their week tour of Australia and New Zealand. "Perhaps I can use it on the press," he joked.

## INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

## AMERICA CALLING

THANK YOU PAT and thank you Mary. Thanks to TWA and Bimco.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

## MEN'S HAIRDRESSING

Heute Coffing Maschine  
EUSARH HAARDRESSING  
1 rue d'Alger, Paris 15  
(Carnier Area, Suffren) Tel: 783 80 69

Open Mondays to Fridays

## CASTING

One Big Show Over the  
Carnier Area, Suffren, 15 rue d'Alger, Paris 15  
Tel: 783 80 69

## FEELING LONELY?

Feeling lonely? - having problems  
SOS HELP explains in English, 3 p.m.  
11 rue d'Alger, Paris 15

## ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS

in English, Dutch, or French  
Tel: 783 80 69

## SUN N.Y. TRAVEL

in French, Dutch, or English  
Tel: 783 80 69

## MOVING

INTERDEAN

WHO ELSE FOR YOUR  
NEXT INTERNATIONAL MOVE  
FOR A FREE ESTIMATE CALL

AMSTERDAM: (071) 89.93.24  
ATHENS: 892.16.58  
BARCELONA: 892.16.58  
BONNE: (02241) 66.042  
BRUSSELS: 892.16.58  
CAGLIARI: 892.16.58  
CHAMBERS: 892.16.58  
DUBLIN: 892.16.58  
GENOVA: 892.16.58  
HAMBURG: 892.16.58  
LONDON: 892.16.58  
LYONS: 892.16.58  
MANCHESTER: 892.16.58  
MILAN: 892.16.58  
MUNICH: 892.16.58  
PARIS: 892.16.58  
ROME: 892.16.58  
VENICE: 892.16.58  
ZURICH: 892.16.58

## ECONOMY REMOVALS

Logistics and complete household removals  
Tel: 892.16.58

## CONTINEX

The real McCoy of the world's  
air, sea, and land transport  
Tel: 892.16.58

## ALPHA - TRANSIT

PARIS, Tel: 892.16.58  
PARIS, Tel: 892.16.58  
PARIS, Tel: 892.16.58  
PARIS, Tel: 892.16.58  
PARIS, Tel: 892.16.58  
PARIS, Tel: 892.16.58  
PARIS, Tel: 892.16.58  
PARIS, Tel: 892.16.58  
PARIS, Tel: 892.16.58  
PARIS, Tel: 892.16.58

## BAGGAGE

Baggage Seal Air Freight  
Tel: 892.16.58

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FRENCH PROVINCES

## COTE D'AZUR

MOUGINS  
SPLENDID CONTEMPORARY VILLA  
in a magnificent 6000 sqm park  
with swimming pool, tennis  
court, 1000 sqm, 100 sqm, 100 sqm  
on terrace, swimming pool, 100 sqm  
plus carter's apartment, 2 rooms  
kitchen, bathroom, Air conditioning  
Telephone in all rooms

Price: \$50,000.

6 Ave. Georges Clemenceau  
06100 NICE, Tel: 892.16.58

## GREAT BRITAIN

Ref. INT  
STURGES INTERNATIONAL  
41 Park Lane, London W1T 3TE  
Tel: 01 493 1203, Telex 892323  
Sales & Valuations of Residential  
& Commercial properties.

## MONTE CARLO (500 METERS)

stunning 750 sqm, with view to  
the sea, 1000 sqm, 1000 sqm  
on terrace, swimming pool, 100 sqm  
plus carter's apartment, 2 rooms  
kitchen, bathroom, Air conditioning  
Telephone in all rooms

Price: \$50,000.

6 Ave. Georges Clemenceau  
06100 NICE, Tel: 892.16.58

## PARIS &amp; SUBURBS

RAHAPHEL PENTHOUSE

modern building, swimming pool,  
300 sqm, 1000 sqm, 1000 sqm  
on terrace, swimming pool, 100 sqm  
plus carter's apartment, 2 rooms  
kitchen, bathroom, Air conditioning  
Telephone in all rooms

Price: \$50,000.

6 Ave. Georges Clemenceau  
06100 NICE, Tel: 892.16.58

## TUNISIA

4th floor, 100 sqm, 1000 sqm  
on terrace, swimming pool, 100 sqm  
plus carter's apartment, 2 rooms  
kitchen, bathroom, Air conditioning  
Telephone in all rooms

Price: \$50,000.

6 Ave. Georges Clemenceau  
06100 NICE, Tel: 892.16.58

## MONTREUIL

3 rooms, 55 sqm, 55 sqm  
on terrace, swimming pool, 100 sqm  
plus carter's apartment, 2 rooms  
kitchen, bathroom, Air conditioning  
Telephone in all rooms

Price: \$50,000.

6 Ave. Georges Clemenceau  
06100 NICE, Tel: 892.16.58

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

STURGES INT'L - London - Spain - See  
Real Estate For Sale Great Britain

## USA

COMMERCIAL  
& INDUSTRIAL

MINIATURE GOLF VILLAGE, San Jose  
California, US\$975,000. Mr. Tard  
Parish 16726, Frankfurt 16, Tel.  
(01) 6187-2454.

## REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

FRANCE PROVINCES

COTE D'AZUR

GOULF JUAN

MODERN VILLA, 4 bedrooms, 10 bedrooms,  
kitchen, garage, 1400 sqm, 1400 sqm  
on terrace, swimming pool, 100 sqm  
plus carter's apartment, 2 rooms  
kitchen, bathroom, Air conditioning  
Telephone in all rooms

Price: \$50,000.

6 Ave. Georges Clemenceau  
06100 NICE, Tel: 892.16.58

## L'UNIVERSELLE

6 Ave. Georges Clemenceau  
06100 NICE, Tel: 892.16.58

## GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON - For furnished flats & houses,  
the service leading US Corporation  
London 722 7101, Tel: 892.16.58

LONDON - HIGHGATE, near Tube,  
modern fully furnished large studio  
flat, available from £80 per week.  
Tel: 721 1766 or 71, 719101.

LONDON - For the best furnished flats  
and houses, contact the Specialists,  
Philips, King and Lewis, Tel: London  
892.16.58

HOLLAND

Renthouse International

020-48751 (4 lines)  
Amsterdam, Rotterdam 43

## ITALY

MILAN, ITALY - Furnished,  
apartment for rent monthly, 5700, Tel:  
02 870 0172.

## PARIS AREA FURNISHED

EMBASSY SERVICE

8 Ave. de Malesherbes 75008 Paris  
Tel: 892.16.58

Your Real Estate Agent  
IN PARIS 562 78 99

## H. INTERNATIONAL

51 rue de Valenciennes, 75007 Paris  
Tel: 892.16.58

1st CLASS APARTMENTS & HOUSES  
FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED

74 CHAMPS-ELYSEES 8th

In the heart of business district  
Studio, 2 or 3-room apartment  
1 month to 12 months, return everything  
for a full refund.

Price: \$50,000.

6 Ave. Georges Clemenceau  
06100 NICE, Tel: 892.16.58

## MERCURE WORLDWIDE

YOUR GUIDE  
From studies to private apartments  
Tel: 892.16.58

15th NEAR EIFFEL TOWER  
High class studio, 2 rooms,  
1 month to 12 months, return everything  
for a full refund.

Price: \$50,000.

6 Ave. Georges Clemenceau  
06100 NICE, Tel: 892.16.58

## CUT YOUR HOTEL BILL BY FLAT/STAY

apartment near the Eiffel Tower, 1000  
sqm, 1000 sqm, 1000 sqm  
on terrace, swimming pool, 100 sqm  
plus carter's apartment, 2 rooms  
kitchen, bathroom, Air conditioning  
Telephone in all rooms

Price: \$50,000.

6 Ave. Georges Clemenceau  
06100 NICE, Tel: 892.16.58

OPENING 6 months, furnished studio,  
swimming pool, 1000 sqm, 1000 sqm  
on terrace, swimming pool, 100 sqm  
plus carter's apartment, 2 rooms  
kitchen, bathroom, Air conditioning  
Telephone in all rooms

Price: \$50,000.

6 Ave. Georges Clemenceau  
06100 NICE, Tel: 892.16.58

BO CHURCH, 7000 sqm, 7000 sqm  
on terrace, swimming pool, 100 sqm  
plus carter's apartment, 2 rooms  
kitchen, bathroom, Air conditioning  
Telephone in all rooms

Price: \$50,000.

6 Ave. Georges Clemenceau  
06100 NICE, Tel: 892.16.58

WE OFFER LOANS FROM US\$1 million  
the capital bank operating in 1500 cities  
in 77% of the 10, 15, 20 years.  
New applications only. Contact  
International Investments, A.S., Europe  
16, Oslo 1, Norway, Tel: Oslo  
01976.

Price: \$50,000.

6 Ave. Georges Clemenceau  
06100 NICE, Tel: 892.16.58

FAMOUS AMERICAN BRAND  
COFFEE & TEA COMPANY  
IS SERVING EXCLUSIVE EUROPEAN  
AMERICAN COFFEES, CONTACT NINE  
GROUP LTD. TEL: 291445  
144449. Tel: (516) 222-9128

Price: \$50,000.

6 Ave. Georges Clemenceau  
06100 NICE, Tel: 892.16.58

15% NET P.A.  
AND MORE  
IN 12 YEARS  
Investment in shipping containers  
Brochure ONLY to ensure  
a REAL INVESTMENT  
LANDINGS CONTAINERS LTD  
Company 69115, 1000, England  
Tel: (021) 682111 (24 lines)  
Tel: 892.16.58

Price: \$50,000.

6 Ave. Georges Clemenceau  
06100 NICE, Tel: 892.16.58

20 EXPORT FRUIT, vegetables,  
1000 sqm, 1000 sqm, 1000 sqm  
on terrace, swimming pool, 100 sqm  
plus carter's apartment, 2 rooms  
kitchen, bathroom, Air conditioning  
Telephone in all rooms

Price: \$50,000.

6 Ave. Georges Clemenceau  
06100 NICE, Tel: 892.16.58